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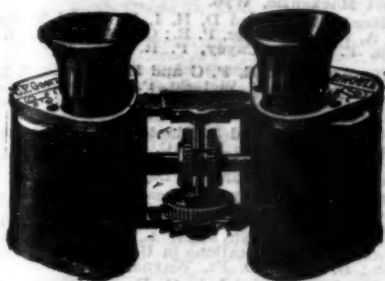
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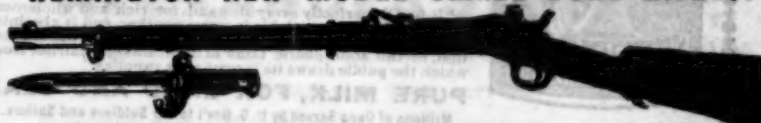
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39th Inf.—Headquarters, L. and M. Santo Tomas, P. I.; A. B. C. and D. San Fabi, P. I.; E. and H. Calamba, P. I.; F. and G. Los Banos, P. I.; I. and K. Tanauan, P. I.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Mindanao, P. I.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C. D. G. and H. Angeles, P. I.; A. B. K. and L. Bacolor, Guagua, Lumbao, P. I.; E. Mexico, P. I.; F. Santa Ana, P. I.; I. and M. San Fernando, P. I.

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43d Inf.—Headquarters and D. and K. Tacloban, P. I.; A. Tanauan, P. I.; B. Carigara, P. I.; C. Ormoc, P. I.; E. and G. Kalibayok, P. I.; F. Catarman, P. I.; H. Laguan, P. I.; I. L. and M. Catbalogan, P. I.

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45th Inf.—Headquarters and A. C. D. I. K. and M. in the field near Sorsogon, P. I.; B. E. and F. Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G. and H. Pasaco, P. I.; L. Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. and D. Binan, P. I.; C. Santa Rosa, P. I.; E. F. G. and H. Indang, P. I.; I. K. L. and M. Silang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and F. H. and I. Legaspi, P. I.; A. and D. Donol, P. I.; B. Bulan, P. I.; C. Viras, P. I.; E. and G. Tabaco, P. I.; K. Sorsogon, P. I.; L. Gubat, P. I.; M. Castilla, P. I.

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(The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of March 3.)

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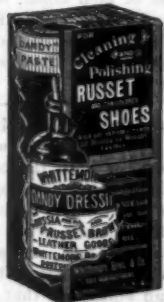
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WM. SCHOTTEN & CO., ST. LOUIS.conceivable form of rubbish in the way of stores and
accoutrements was served out to the troops at the front.
It was said in both Houses of Parliament that there
would be no more misplaced orders, and that when next
our army went into the field it would be properly catered
for, but upon each occasion since—with perhaps the single
exception of Lord Kitchener's recent campaign in the
Soudan—the same blunders have been committed, and
doubtless they would have been committed then had
not the Sirdar made it one of the conditions upon which
he accepted the command of the troops that he shouldexercise a certain amount of control over the orders for
supplies, which, as we now know, he carefully inspected
in many cases, without intrusting more to subordinate
officers than he was absolutely compelled to.**"PLAGUE OF WOMEN" IN WAR.**A very healthy sentiment that may work a decided re-
form has been awakened in England by Surgeon Treves's
denunciation of the "plague of women" in the South
African war. This phrase he curtly used in some brief
remarks and it called out great protests from women
who misunderstood his meaning. This misconception
was fortunate, for it focused attention on the subject and
gave Dr. Treves occasion to reply at length to his critics,
which he did in a speech at the Reformed Club, London.
That left no room for doubt. He prefaced his remarks
with the almost superfluous statement that no one had a
deeper sense than he had of "the splendid work which
many large-hearted, unselfish women, professional and
amateur alike, are doing in South Africa." Then he paid
his respects to the other class—those "Elaborately dressed
ladies masquerading in summer toilets and arranging
picnics about Cape Town, which was packed with women
idlers, the majority of them 'society' or 'smart' people,
who, yearning for new excitements, had come out to
South Africa to make a holiday. The condition of af-
fairs, as brought about by the presence of these ladies,
was an absolute disgrace to our country. If a sick or
wounded officer came down from the front in search of
accommodation he had not the slightest chance of getting
into a decent hotel, the rooms being occupied by ladies
who had not the faintest pretext for being in South
Africa beyond their own desire to make the campaign a
means of obtaining new pleasure and excitements. That,
however, was not the worst side of their presence. When
dinner parties and other junketing grew wearisome, they
would make up parties to visit the hospitals. 'What
shall we do to-day?' 'Oh, let's go and see the wounded,'
would be the preparation for an invasion of the base hos-
pitals and an incalculable amount of interference with
the work of the medical staff. Officer in charge of the
wounded know what influence means in the matter of
promotion, and so the women would be taken round the
wards and the wounded shown to the utter disorganiza-
tion of discipline and duty."Surgeon Treves has been very generally supported. The
"Westminster Gazette" says: "This 'social influence,'
this 'petticoat patronage,' is, we are told, the canker
which for years, and more especially for the last few
years, has been sapping the vitality of the British Army.
It is a notorious fact that the surest method of obtaining
a good appointment is for an officer to get his name noted
on the list kept by a certain lady of title; the good word
of the dame will more effectually secure the advance-
ment of her nominees than any amount of meritorious
service or hard work without such a backing."Reviewing the work of the field guns in South Africa,
the "Engineer" says: "The more we test it the more sat-
isfied we become that very little real effect is produced
by a field gun at ranges over 6,000 yards. It is indeed
quite conceivable that if we could ignore moral effect it
might pay to draw the enemy's fire at very long ranges,
and thus waste ammunition previous to a fierce attack
at real fighting ranges. Experience, we believe, how-
ever, teaches that this cannot be done without serious
moral loss. The impression is produced that our guns
are inferior to those of the enemy; that they can fire on
us when we cannot reply, and confidence in our own
fire is destroyed. Confidence is, after all, the principal
thing. Marmont used to say that a battle was won not
by the number of men killed, but by the number of men
frightened, and it has been laid down that some troops
are stopped by a loss of 10 per cent., some 20, and all
by about 30 per cent." There are exceptions to this rule,
as experience shows.A royal warrant recently issued invites British re-
servists who have completed twelve years' service, either
with the colors, or with the colors and in the Reserve,
provided those seeking re-engagement are of good char-
acter and are under thirty-seven years of age. They will
be allowed to continue with the colors until they are
forty-one years of age, or have completed twenty-one
years of service. The issue of this warrant is regarded
as virtually an admission that those were right who ad-
vocated the principle of a long service system worked in
conjunction with the shorter terms of enlistment.Mr. Villiers, the war artist, just back from the front,
relates that while asleep in his Cape cart three gentle-
men in khaki opened fire at him 100 yards off, mistaking
him for a Boer. The fire proved so ineffectual that Mr.
Villiers subsequently declared he felt nowhere so safe
as when under his countrymen's withering salvos. The
method by which the Boers repulsed the British was to
remain in their trenches until the attack was about 100
yards from the trenches. When the artillery fire of the
attack ceased the Boers mounted the parapets and anni-
hilated the attack.The New York "Medical Journal" comments on a re-
port that a German surgeon-major of reserves was dis-
missed by an order from the Emperor's cabinet, for re-
fusing on the ground of religious scruples to challenge an
officer who had given him provocation. The "Journal"
says: "That dueling in certain European armies was
tacitly overlooked we had always considered due to the
difficulty of dealing with old-established caste traditions,
but we could scarcely have believed that the Emperor
would issue an edict to punish a man for declining to be
accessory to a murder."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

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THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Contrary to expectation Congress during the present session, which is now drawing to a close, has in reality accomplished little for either the Army or Navy beyond the usual appropriation measures. It had been confidentially expected by those in authority and in close touch with the administration of affairs that before this time Congress would have passed measures providing for a complete reorganization of the Army, and measures looking to the better organization of the Navy. We last week gave the reasons why the Army bill was not passed, and, it may be stated, the same political factors operated to defeat many measures which have been advocated by the Secretary of the Navy.

Neither has Congress outlined any definite policy as to the future disposition of the Philippine Islands and the people of the country are yet in the same state of uncertainty they were a year ago. It is the policy of the administration to retain control of those islands, but for political reasons no measure providing for control has been allowed to come to a vote during the present session. Under the existing law, in July, 1901, the volunteers must all be in this country and mustered out of the service and the regular Army be reduced to the old inadequate size of 26,000 men. There is indeed little time for Congress to make suitable provision for an armed force to carry on war in the Philippines, but of a surety something of a definite nature must be done immediately after it meets next December. The elections will be over then and we sincerely hope that there will be no reason why proper Army legislation cannot be obtained.

Each member of the House Committee on Military Affairs will frame his own Army reorganization bill during the recess and will have it introduced in December. This will necessitate a great amount of discussion and much unnecessary wrangling in both the Committee and in the House. Naturally, each member of the Committee will think his bill better than any other and will work for its adoption. Those who have an idea of the proceedings of Congress can readily see what the outcome of this will be. Undoubtedly if the Army bill had been allowed to come to a vote in the House it would have passed in practically the same form as reported from the Senate. Although there was some opposition to the sections providing for staff reorganization there was positively none to the artillery increase, and individually Congressmen were heartily in favor of providing more men to care for the expensive modern guns owned by the Government. The staff opposition was also confined to a minority, and these features of the bill would undoubtedly have been adopted in some form, possibly not in so radical a shape, but in such a way as to be of value to the service.

It is the intention of the War Department to begin the removal of the Volunteer troops from the Philippines early in November, but before that time an order, now being prepared, will be issued transferring a large part of the Cuban Army to Manila and the surrounding country. Repeated reports have been received at the War Department as to the dissatisfaction among the Volunteers in the Philippine Islands and no time will be lost in bringing them home. Will not Congress see that when the time comes for long and permanent service the Regular Army must be depended upon, and will it not grant the necessary relief to that arm of the service?

Now that there seems to be positively no chance for Army reorganization during the present session of Congress, officers stationed at the War Department interested in seeing some measure of this nature become a law are beginning to speculate as to the chances for the session which will begin next December. It is the intention of the Secretary of War, who has by no means given up his bill, to give every officer in the regular

Army, holding rank above that of lieutenant-colonel, a chance this summer to state his opinions on the Root bill, and the present law without the Gorman amendment, which provides that the Army shall return to its former size on July 1, 1901. In this manner the opinions of the officers of both the staff and line may be obtained and forwarded to Congress at the beginning of the short December session. This, it is believed, will do away with the practice of the Military Committees of having officers of the Army appear before them and testify, or give their personal opinions. The line will be given a chance as well as the staff and Congress will have before it the testimony of prominent line officers. Mr. Henderson has promised the President and the Secretary of War that immediately after the beginning of the December session he will recognize any member who may call up the bill for the reorganization of the Army. He has further stated that if no other way presents itself for the consideration of this bill he will personally leave the chair and from the floor call up the bill and speak in favor of its passage.

Members of Congress who are interested in seeing the United States with an army commensurate with its size will strongly advocate next December that the regular Army be increased to at least 100,000 men. This will, of course, cause a strong fight, but it is hoped that there will be little difficulty in at least keeping the Army at its present footing of 65,000 men. In case the Army should be increased to 100,000 enlisted soldiers it is the purpose of the Secretary of War to make the increase in officers from those who have rendered good service with the volunteer troops in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th U. S. Art., contributed an article on the climate, people and industries of Porto Rico to the Lexington (Ky.) "Morning Herald" of May 20. Among other things he speaks of the famous military road which commences at San Juan, the capital, and extends to Guayama and Ponce. It forks at Cayey, thirty-eight miles from the capital. The shorter branch extends directly south to Guayama. The longer one in a southwesterly direction to Ponce. Guayama is fifty-two miles from San Juan, and Ponce ninety miles. This military road for smoothness and durability cannot be surpassed by the finest roads in the States. Nearly a million dollars is being expended in improving the cross-roads that afford an outlet for the products of the large plantations. The women of Porto Rico, says Lieut. Geary, age early. A girl of 20 looks 25. Some of the señoritas of the wealthy class wear smart French gowns from the best establishments of Paris. They have beautiful dark hair and lustrous eyes, and yet with this very desirable combination but few can be called beautiful, as we apply the term to the fair ones of the States. They have a subdued look, sallow complexion, and but little expression to aid in conversation. A very liberal allowance of powder is used to whiten the face and absorb perspiration.

The suspension by the Secretary of the Navy of Capt. Chapman C. Todd, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, on the charge that he endeavored to influence the action of Congress in a matter affecting the naval service, has caused no little comment in Washington, both at the Navy Department and at the Capitol. There is little doubt that the officer did send out a circular letter to his subordinates asking them to secure the co-operation of certain commercial houses in order to prevent a reduced appropriation for his special department; but it is not likely that this would have been noticed if Representative Cannon had not complained to the department. Mr. Cannon, it is understood, intends to push the matter as far as possible, not believing the officer has been sufficiently punished for the alleged offence. In all probability, however, Captain Todd will be restored to duty as soon as Congress adjourns, as in reality he personally is not so directly to blame for the sending of the letter as is another officer of even higher rank. The matter, if possible, will be allowed to blow over.

A member of the Insular Affairs Committee of the House speaking of the appropriation for the Manila library, which was stricken out in conference, said: "Nothing is better than a library, and nowhere is one needed more than in that city. But no sooner had these people got the institution into working order than they came to Congress to ask for a \$5,000 appropriation. Shall we give it to them? If so, where are you to draw the line with similar undertakings? The number of worthy people who want to take the United States Government into partnership with them in altruistic ventures is very great. It will not do to say that Congress should not make a beginning, for it has already begun. The only question now is, How far shall it go? In this particular case we told the Representative who submitted the bill that we could not now act favorably upon it. It seemed like a dangerous precedent and we preferred to let it go over for this session at least. The sum called for is very small; it is only the principle that is involved."

In recognition of the services of the many acting assistant surgeons who have seen active duty in the Army of the United States since the beginning of the Spanish-American War, the War Department, upon the urgent recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, has decided that at present all vacancies occurring in the grade of assistant surgeon of the Regular Army shall be filled by competitive examination from the acting assistant surgeons now in the service. Boards have been appointed to meet in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico to examine those acting assistant surgeons

who are desirous of getting commissions in the regular service. At the present time there are but twelve vacancies in the regular medical department, and all of these will be filled in the manner stated.

Naturally there are more applicants for the vacancies than can be given positions, and hence the examinations will be more severe than would otherwise, under the existing circumstances, be the case.

Among the other good things being done by our soldiers, we notice the extension of our vocabulary. In Porto Rico a new word much used among the American is "spiggotty." For this we have to credit our Army, for it is claimed that the U. S. Signal Corps, which has so much to do with the spread of intelligence, is responsible for its introduction into Porto Rico. The San Juan "News" gives the credit to Corp. Murch of the Corps. Years ago Murch used to be in the cavalry down in Arizona and was accustomed to refer to the Mexicans and their habits as "spiggotty." The word is accentuated on the first syllable. Some Mexicans who tried to say "Speak English" seemed to Murch to say "Spik iggle," and his quick ear made it into a catchy word. Everything in Porto Rico nowadays is spiggotty—the people, their habits, their money, etc. It now remains for the "News" to give us the exact meaning of the word.

Mr. Emmet Hamilton, on duty in the office of the Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo., has taken considerable pains to prepare and issue a synopsis of General Orders and Circulars, Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., affecting the Subsistence Department since the publication of the Army Regulations of 1895. A great number of General Orders and Circulars issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army affect the Subsistence Department, and have changed the old order of things. The pamphlet, which contains carefully arranged briefs and a very full index of the subject matter, should be found of great use and value to officers serving in the Subsistence Department.

General Greeley, writing of the balloon in war in "Harper's Magazine" for June, says that its utility in military maneuvers was first demonstrated at the battle of Fleurus, which entailed the fall of Brussels. In all, five balloons were operated in this war; and at the siege of Mainz the moral effect of this novel instrument of war was such that the Austrians asked for an armistice to examine the wonderful machine. At Liege the use of a balloon turned the fortunes of the day through its observations, which surprised the enemy in the act of sending its baggage and artillery to the rear. An opportune attack, based on this information, resulted in the defeat of the Austrians.

Criticism of President McKinley for his attitude in regard to Attorney General Grigg's interpretation of the Anti-Canteen law was overwhelmingly voted down by the Methodist General Conference, May 2, at Chicago, after a warm debate. The matter was brought up by the presentation of the report of the committee on temperance. The majority report arraigned the President severely. The conference finally adopted the minority report, which excluded the paragraphs referring to President McKinley, but which, however, called upon him to use his influence to secure the passage of the new anti-canteen law pending before Congress.

That Japan if she does not expect war with Russia is at least preparing for it is shown by the reports of almost feverish activity in her dockyards and arsenals. Spring naval manoeuvres on a large scale are being carried out by practically the whole Japanese navy. It is announced that neither newspaper correspondents nor foreign attaches will be permitted to witness these operations, and the strictest secrecy is being observed with reference even to the general plan of the manoeuvres. The British "Navy League Journal" learns that the island of Isushima and the narrow waters separating the Japanese islands from Korea will be the centre of activity.

Hon. Charles Denby has a vigorous answer in the June "Forum," to those who urge the granting of independence to the Filipinos. "Do we owe independence to the Filipinos?" he asks, and then proceeds to show from despatches and from the history of the Philippine campaign that no reasonable ground exists for supposing that Aguinaldo ever looked on the United States as an ally, and that therefore in conquering the islands from Spain Americans are in nowise pledged to obtain the consent of the Filipinos before asserting sovereignty over them. He reinforces the argument by historical parallels.

The London "Spectator" has reason to believe that Russia, Germany and Austria would never let American warships pass the Straits of Bosphorus to exact redress from the Turkish Government. The "Spectator" thinks this feeling grows out of the fear that we are in the expansion business to stay, and once in the straits, who knows when we would get out? Well, if our European brethren think that we covet the worn-out, exhausted Ottoman Empire they must have a very poor idea of American character and ambition.

Amplified regulations for the army transport service recently approved by the Secretary of War were issued this week. They are thorough in detail and comprehensive.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate and House Conference Committees have come to an agreement on the following provisions and amendments to the naval appropriation bill: Gives mileage at the rate of 8 cents per mile, but in cases where orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America. Fixing the amount of the emergency fund to be expended at the discretion of the President at \$30,000. Making an additional appropriation of \$4,800 for water main for barracks at Naval Training Station at Rhode Island. Striking out amendments increasing the pay of electricians at the New York, Washington, Norfolk and Mare Island Navy Yards, and creating two classes of electrical employees, to be paid \$1,200 and \$1,800, respectively. Making an additional appropriation of \$45,000 for railroad and rolling stock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Striking out the barracks for enlisted men at the Navy Yard, New York, with the appropriation of \$100,000 therefor, and adding \$8,700 for repairs to buildings in said navy yard. Appropriating \$30,000 for completing building at Washington Navy Yard. Appropriating \$5,700 for improvements to buildings at Norfolk Navy Yard. Striking out \$185,000 for further improvements at the naval station at Port Royal. Leaving expenditures at Port Royal to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, who to forthwith appoint a board to examine into the expediency of changing said station to some point in or near Charleston, and, if the Secretary shall decide that such change is expedient and desirable, he is authorized to expend the money hereinbefore appropriated upon such new naval station and a dock therefor having 30 feet depth of water on the sill at mean high tide; and for the purchase of a site for the same he is authorized to expend \$100,000. Appropriating \$3,000 for repairs to machine shop at the naval station, Key West. Appropriating \$5,000 for building a chapel, and \$10,000 for completing workshop and boiler house, and striking out the appropriation of \$100,000 for barracks for enlisted men at the navy yard, Mare Island. Authorizing the appointment of a board on the location of a dry dock on the Columbia River, Oregon. Increasing the limit of total cost for the improvements at the Naval Academy from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000; this covering additional land needed and required to carry out the plans to be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. Making the age limit for assistant surgeons who served during the war with Spain 50 years. Amending Sec. 13 of the personnel law: So as to provide that nothing therein confined shall operate to reduce the pay of any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter. Adding \$100 to the pay of a clerk for the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Boston Navy Yard. Striking out provision for an additional clerk for the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Port Royal Naval Station. Providing that during a period of twelve years from the passage of this act any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired. Changing the order of appropriations for improvements to the marine barracks, Mare Island, and increasing the same \$5,000. Directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type at a cost of \$170,000 each. Striking out the clause directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared plans for the construction of transport ships for Holland torpedo boats. Increasing the appropriation for equipment under "Increase of the Navy" from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

The conferees of the two Houses failed to agree on the following: Striking out the provision for special ocean surveys and inserted in lieu thereof the following amendment: "Ocean and lake surveys. For hydraulic surveys and for the purchase of nautical books, charts and sailing directions and freight and express charges on the same, \$100,000." Making an additional appropriation of \$4,800 for water main for barracks at Naval Training Station at Rhode Island. Striking out the provisions reducing the course at the Naval Academy to four years, and commissioning the cadets as midshipmen upon the completion of such course, and provided that whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with existing law, and provided further that the appointees to follow the two classes of cadets now at sea may enter the Academy during the present year. Striking out the provision as to armor and armament and giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to procure for the ships authorized armor of the best quality at an average rate not to exceed \$445 per ton of 2,240 pounds, including royalties. If, after due advertisement, the Secretary of the Navy should be unable to contract for such armor designated above, then, and in that event, he is authorized to procure armor of the best quality for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri now awaiting armor, and to pay therefor not to exceed \$545 per ton of 2,240 pounds: Provided further, That if the Secretary of the Navy has found, after such advertisement, that armor plate of the best quality can not be purchased from private manufacturers of armor plate for \$445 per ton of 2,240 pounds, then, and in that event, he is directed to procure or purchase a suitable site and erect thereon an armor plate factory at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000; and to carry out the purposes of this provision the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided further, That if under the operation of the above provision no Government armor-plate manufactory is begun or built, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to Congress at the beginning of its next session a detailed report, in which he shall estimate the entire cost of a fully equipped governmental armor-plate manufactory, including site, and the probable time at which the best modern armor plate could be produced at said factory and ready for delivery, and in no case shall a contract be made for the construction of the hull of any vessel authorized by this act, or either of the acts hereinbefore cited, until a contract has been made for the armor of such vessels: Provided, That no contract for armor shall be made in advance of the requirements of the vessels under construction.

The bill as originally passed by the House carried \$60,887,616.67; as passed by the Senate \$63,034,516.67; an increase of \$2,146,900, of which sum the House agrees to \$56,900, leaving the amount in disagreement \$2,000,000. In other words the two Houses have agreed upon all matters except three—first, ocean and lake surveys; second, the question of the abolishment of the two years' sea course at the Naval Academy and grant-

ing of commissions to naval cadets immediately upon their graduation; third, the proposition as to armor plate. Each House adopted the report of its conferees and refused to recede from the points on which its conferees were unable to agree. On the second point of disagreement, as to the Naval Academy, the House refused to recede from its position, in opposition to a four years' course, and other points. A long debate followed as to the disagreement on armor plate, with the final rejection of a motion to recede from its position and concur in the Senate amendments. This was the situation up to the Decoration Day recess, and further conference by the committees of the two Houses will follow.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senator Hawley has introduced the artillery sections of the reorganization bill as a separate measure: "S. 4880, to increase the efficiency of the artillery branch of the United States Army." If it should not pass at the present session, it will at least be before Congress for action at the next session.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution submitted by Mr. Pettigrew: That the Secretary of War inform the Senate of the number of the people of the Philippine Islands that have been killed by our armed forces since February 5, 1898; also the number wounded by us, and the number of prisoners taken.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably H. R. 8925, to authorize the detail of an officer of the retired list of the Army as adjutant-general of the District of Columbia militia. It has been reported with amendments H. R. 11538, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

The Senate Committee on Coast Defenses has reported favorably the amendment to the civil bill submitted by Mr. Chandler to appropriate \$50,000 for the land in the square surrounding Fort Constitution at Newcastle, N. H.

The House has passed bills granting pensions or increases to Margaret E. Van Horn, Nancy E. Neely, Ella Cotton Conrad and Julia McN. Henry. The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bills pensioning Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Henry.

The House has passed S. 3430, to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department, as follows: That there shall be added to the Subsistence Department of the Army, 1 assistant commissary-general of subsistence with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 5 commissaries of subsistence with the rank of captain. The Senate has refused to agree to the change and a conference is ordered.

The House has passed with amendments S. 2581, to incorporate the National White Cross of America. The Senate has disagreed to the amendments and conferees on the matter have been appointed.

The following pension bills have been passed by the House after favorable report by Committee of the Whole: Granting \$50 per month to the widows of Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., Comdr. Edward Parker Wood, U. S. N., Major-Gen. Joseph E. Reynolds, U. S. Vols., Colonel, U. S. A., and Col. Frederick T. Dent, U. S. A.; \$40 a month to the widows of Major Edward Ball, 7th U. S. Cav., Commodore P. L. Inch, U. S. N., and Capt. Charles V. Gridley, U. S. N.; \$30 a month to the widow of William H. Smith, 1st lieutenant, U. S. A.; \$25 a month to the widow of William Stephenson, 1st lieutenant, 8th U. S. Cav.; \$1 a month to William H. Chapman, formerly lieutenant on the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jo. Lane, and \$17 a month, with \$2 additional for a minor child, to the widow of Richard H. Pond, 1st lieutenant, 12th U. S. Inf.

The House has agreed to the following resolution: That the Secretary of War report in detail what payments have been made, and to whom, from the revenues of Cuba and Porto Rico, respectively, to or on account of officers of the Army and to the heads of the various departments of the military government of Cuba and subordinates, including all persons employed as clerks, special agents, architects and engineers, for salaries, allowances, or otherwise, including rents, repairs and furnishings, and the necessity thereof, since the treaty of peace with Spain of April 11, 1898.

Also to the following joint resolution: That the President is empowered to appoint 10 1st lieutenants of volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army, whose commissions shall expire June 30, 1901.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to pension the widow of Col. John M. Stotenburg, 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., making the amount of pension \$50 per month.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendment H. R. 8752, to prevent the selling of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably H. R. 1708, authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown to be a commander on the retired list.

The House Committee on Claims has reported with amendment H. R. 6156, for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Gallatin. The Committee on Library has reported favorably H. R. 7654, for the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat in the city of Monterey, Cal. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported favorably S. R. 43, granting a life-saving medal of the first class to Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. N.

Congressman Davidson in a recent speech before the House, during the debate on the Military Academy bill, expressed the following opinion: "I believe the National Guard of a State when sworn into service should likewise take the oath of allegiance to the United States, so that when called upon they will be ready to serve the General Government as an organization, and thus avoid the necessity for the enlistment, inspection, and muster for service in the General Government of those who already are members of the State militia."

Congressman Clayton, of New York, during the debate in the House on the Military Academy bill said: "I am in favor of the bill as it stands. The only objection I would raise to it is that it does not go far enough. We have seen in the last few years that we need more officers than have been turned out from our Academy. I believe that this institution should be enlarged so that it will graduate enough cadets to fill vacancies in our Army. I would also like to see more of the graduates go into civil life and join our National Guard. The time has come when we must develop our National Guard, and bring it up to a higher state of efficiency, and I believe the proper way to do that is by enlarging our Military Academy, and making an inducement for its graduates to become identified with our militia organizations. But taking into account only our active military

establishment, it would require twice as many graduates as the present institution at West Point is capable of turning out to fill the vacancies occurring in our larger Army, and even then there would be left a considerable number of vacancies for the promotion of worthy non-commissioned officers. It is not enough that an officer having the command of men, and having their lives and health in his care, should be a man of general education, capable of learning the practical work of soldiering, but when put in such a position he should already be master of the technical and practical business of handling men according to the most improved methods and as required by the United States laws. It is just as necessary for an Army officer to have a professional education as it is for a doctor or a lawyer.

"What we desire is to let our young men be free to follow ordinary vocations and leave them to compete in the various pursuits of business and labor whereby the energy and intelligence of our people may be encouraged and developed, while at the same time building up the power and wealth of the nation. To meet any military necessity that may arise it is therefore necessary that we spread military knowledge and education as much as possible, with the least interference in the pursuits of our citizens and at the least expense to our great Government.

"I believe that every graduate from the Academy, when he leaves the institution, should not only be thoroughly competent to command men in the drill field but should be as familiar with all books and papers, returns, requisitions, etc., used by officers in the line and in the different departments, as he is with the multiplication table. The practical duties of active service and campaigning on an extensive scale as it may be successfully carried on in different climates and under various circumstances should receive more attention. I am in favor of improving and at the same time enlarging the Academy.

"Our country will never be wanting in time of emergency for great commanders if we continue to send representative young men, taken from the body of the plain people and from all sections of the country, to be educated in an up-to-date military academy at this historic point on the Hudson. Here, under the influence of the traditions and associations which cling to this institution, and in the midst of scenes made memorable by the heroic deeds of the Continental army under the immortal Washington, our cadets may gain inspiration for deeds of valor while their minds and bodies are being trained for any duty their country may require." (Applause.)

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend the passage of S. 3212, to grant to Miles City, Mont., a piece of land now belonging to the Fort Keogh reservation, which it is shown can never be used by the military and cannot possibly be needed for any purpose in the future. The committee has reported S. 4201, amended so as to advance Brevet Major-Gen. Galusha Penny-packer, U. S. A., from colonel on the retired list to brigadier-general on the retired list; "such advancement to be made because of his many and severe wounds received while leading his troops in battle, as shown by the official records, his brevets and medals of honor, and because he exercised command commensurate with such rank."

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill as finally passed and as it will be issued in general orders is in brief as follows: Appropriates for contingent expenses; of the Commanding General's Office, \$1,750; of all branches of the service, \$200,000; headquarters military departments, including staff corps serving thereat, except judge-advocates, \$6,000; military information division, A. G. O., \$6,640; U. S. service schools, \$8,500; Inspector-General's Dept., \$1,000; Signal Service, \$97,000; for connecting H. Q. Dept. of Alaska, at St. Michael, by military telegraph and cable lines with other stations in Alaska, \$50,550; commercial business to be done over these lines at discretion of Secretary of War, and no other lines owned or operated by persons not citizens of U. S. to be established.

For pay: Officers of the line, \$5,700,000; additional, for length of service, \$1,120,300; enlisted men, \$15,145,846; additional, \$8,750,000; Engineer Battalion, \$150,024; additional, \$30,004.80; non-commissioned staff, unattached, \$114,240; additional, \$22,848; Signal Corps, \$221,400; additional, \$22,840; Hospital Corps, \$970,800; additional, \$48,540; clerks, Dept. H. Q. and H. Q. Army, \$265,360; Pay of General Staff: Adj.-Gen's Dept., \$71,500; additional, \$16,050; Insp.-Gen's Dept., \$56,500; additional, \$9,750; Corps of Eng's., \$278,400; additional, \$83,520; Ordnance Dept., \$153,400; additional, \$46,020; Q. M. Dept., \$295,000; additional, \$42,000; Subsistence Dept., \$126,500; additional, \$26,250; Medical Dept., \$496,500; additional, \$123,450; Pay Dept., \$146,500; additional, \$21,450; J. A. G.'s Dept., \$41,500; additional, \$8,700; Signal Corps, \$83,600; additional, \$18,310; provided that hereafter regimental sergt.-majors and quartermaster-sergts. of artillery and infantry shall have same pay and allowances as those of cavalry; Record and Pension Office, \$8,000; retired officers, \$1,273,000; additional, \$391,000; retired enlisted men, \$600,000, credit to be given hereafter in computing length of service for double time of actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippine Islands. Pay, miscellaneous: for not exceeding 100 hospital matrons, \$12,000; reimbursement traveling expenses, etc., of 218 contract nurses whose names were forwarded to the Auditor for settlement Feb. 27, 1899, \$4,201; hire of clerks, stationery, furniture, etc., incident to establishment of Army War College, \$20,000; ten senior veterinarian surgeons, \$15,000; ten junior veterinarian surgeons, \$9,000, \$3.71 to be paid during period of service in lieu of clothing allowance of a sergt.-major; ninety paymaster's clerks, \$133,000, pay hereafter of clerks of fifteen years' service to be \$1,800 per year, ten years' \$1,600, five years' \$1,500, and others \$1,400; paymaster's messengers, \$10,000; traveling expenses, paymaster, clerks and expert accountants of Insp.-Gen's Dept., \$35,000; courts-martial and courts of inquiry, \$25,000; additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C., \$1,000; commutation of quarters, commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations without public quarters, \$500,000; travel allowance enlisted men on discharge, \$4,800; clothing not drawn, \$1,000,000; interest on deposits, enlisted men, including deposits to be repaid, \$2,275,000; clerk attendant on collection of military information, \$1,500; expert accountant, Insp.-Gen's Dept., \$2,500; mileage officers and contract surgeons, \$50,000, provided that officers be paid seven cents per mile, distances to be computed on shortest usual route, etc.; all payments made previous to passage of this act to be settled in accordance with official distance tables; officers who so desire to be furnished with transportation requests for the entire journey under their orders, and the transportation so furnished to be deducted at rate of three cents a mile by paymaster paying the account, to be turned over as credit on the appropriation for transportation of the Army; special provisions are made in case of land grant on bond-aided roads; actual expenses only to be paid

officers for sea travel; officers and enlisted men discharged, except by way of punishment, to receive travel allowance of four cents per mile from place of discharge to place of residence at time of appointment or place where mustered into service; but for sea travel, on discharge, to, from or between our island possessions, only actual expenses to be paid officers and transportation and subsistence furnished to enlisted men. For traveling expenses and commutation for civilian physicians employed by the Surgeon-General, \$1,500; contract surgeons, not exceeding 480 in all, \$720,000; the Secretary of War to appoint also not to exceed 100 hospital stewards. For 20 per cent. additional increase, pay of enlisted men, \$1,524,715; officers and men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska to receive for officers 10, and for men 20 per cent. additional above pay in time of peace; enlisted men in this case not to receive special duty pay; for additional pay, increased rank when in command by authority, \$50,000; no part for service less than three months. All the money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation for mileage to officers when authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, Regular and Volunteer, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund. Subsistence of the Army: Supplies, allowances for commutation, etc., \$9,500,000; subsistence of Army transport service, \$219,492.75; difference between cost of ration at 25 cents per day and amount of 40 cents per day to be expended on request of medical officers for special diet in hospitals, \$657,000; difference between ration at 25 cents and rations differing from the ordinary ration, to be issued to enlisted men in camp during periods of recovery from conditions consequent upon service in unhealthy regions, to be expended only under special authority of the Secretary of War, \$180,000; total for the Subsistence Dept., \$10,556,492.75. Quartermaster's Department: regular supplies, \$8,264,000; incidental expenses, postage, telegrams, etc., \$100,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$750,000; barracks and quarters, \$3,000,000; transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$30,000,000; of this sum \$100,000 to be at once available for military roads in Alaska; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$8,500,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$250,000; quarters for hospital stewards, \$20,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$10,000. Medical and Hospital Department: supplies and miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000,000; Army Medical Museum and library, \$5,000; library, Surgeon-General's Office, \$10,000. Engineer Department: depot at Willets Point, N. Y., \$5,000; Engineer School at Fort Totten, Willets Point, \$1,500; instruments, \$3,000; professional works for library of Engineering School, \$500; pontoon trains, tools, instruments, and drawing materials, \$25,000; for various services, \$25,000; total, \$60,000. Ordnance Department: current expenses, \$300,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$750,000; hereafter the Chief of Ordnance is to issue such obsolete or condemned ordnance as may be needed for ornamental purposes to the homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers, the home to pay for transportation, repairing and preserving ordnance, \$75,000; purchase and manufacture of stores, \$500,000; infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, \$750,000; overhauling new ordnance, \$50,000; firing morning and evening gun, \$25,000; targets, \$10,000; arms at national armories, \$1,100,000; the Secretary of War is authorized to replace the ordnance which the Volunteers carried into the service during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States. The clauses as to admission to National Homes and extra pay for Volunteer officers and men were outlined in our issue of May 26.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

- S. 4889—Mr. Hawley: Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Army.
 S. 4890—Mr. Hawley: To increase the efficiency of the artillery branch of the United States Army.
 S. 4891—Mr. Gear (by request): For the relief of certain officers of the Army.
 H. R. 8782 (as reported May 24 amended): To prevent the selling of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used or owned by the United States. That the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks as a beverage by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used or owned by the United States is hereby prohibited. Sec. 2. That the penalty for any violation of this Act shall be not less than \$100 and not more than \$500 for each offense. The amendment is in the words "or owned" at the end of Sec. 1; they are substituted for the words "for military purposes."
 H. R. 11779—Mr. Shafroth: To reimburse sailors and soldiers of the late war with Spain for the amounts paid by them in going from their homes to place of enlistment and in returning from same. Provided, that if they have been paid by any State for the same expenses they shall not be entitled to payment again for the same.
 H. R. 11823—Mr. Livingston: Authorizes the President to appoint as line officers in the Navy, not above the grade of junior lieutenant, to take rank and positions on the list which each would have had if he had remained in the service, graduates of the Naval Academy who may have resigned or have been honorably discharged; and each such appointee shall be considered an additional member of his grade while on the active list, but shall not receive pay for the time he has been out of the naval service.
 H. R. 11877—Mr. McClellan: To incorporate the National Army Relief Society.
 H. R. 11903—Mr. Foss: Providing for the restoration of certain officers to the active list of the Navy.
 H. R. 11906—Mr. Smith: To determine the term of service of all soldiers, sailors and marines serving in the war of the rebellion for a period of ninety days or more.
 H. R. 11922—Mr. Morris: Authorizing the President to appoint George W. Kirkman to be a captain, 23d U. S. Inf., and a major, 45th U. S. Col.
 H. R. 11949—Mr. Foss: To provide for the acquirement by the United States the lands and rights therein necessary to the establishment of a naval station in Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, and for the dredging of approaches to said harbor. Appropriates \$500,000 in addition to \$100,000 previously appropriated.

The subject of transferring the transport service to the Navy Department was under consideration in the Committee on Military Affairs of the House on May 30. As will be remembered, a bill has been introduced providing for this transfer. Representative Levy of New York made a strong argument before the committee and an attempt was made to have the bill immediately taken from the sub-committee. This attempt was foiled by Chairman Hull, who said it was entirely too late in the session for the consideration of a measure of such importance, but promised that the bill would receive early consideration next year. In the course of his remarks Representative Levy said: "The transport service should be no part of the Army proper. This bill simply throws the responsibility of the care of the transports upon the Navy Department, where it properly belongs. Had this department been in operation during the war with Spain none of the ill effects of transportation of troops and horses would have resulted. I venture to assert that no other nation of the world has her transports under the army branch of the service. I believe that I am safe in saying that Army officers would be glad to be relieved of the duties connected with the transportation service, which, not being in line of their duty, must be irksome to them."

This session of Congress has practically come to a close as far as the Army and Navy are concerned. During the past week little of interest has been done by any of the committees relating to the services, and nothing is expected to be done prior to the end of the session, some time next week. All that is left is the Naval Appropriation bill, upon which there seems to be much difference of opinion among the members of the Senate and House. The outcome of the controversy it is impossible to predict. There is little doubt a compromise will be made, for all seem to realize the importance of getting the bill through before adjournment. The House and Senate committees are devoting the last days of the session to reporting the numerous private bills which have been referred to them during the session. Many of these bills are measures which will never come before either the Senate or House for a vote, and others are of so little importance that they will be passed without comment.

The acquisition by the Navy Department of the dry dock at Havana is most desirable. There is no other dry dock available for the use of our warships in the entire Gulf. The transfer of the dock, which the Government will soon purchase from Spain, will be made as soon as the title has been acquired. It will be bought with money appropriated directly from the Treasury Department, so that it cannot be asserted later that it is the property of the Cubans. It will be placed in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The town of Catarman, Island of Samar, was surrounded by 1,000 rebels on April 30. During the night they dug trenches and attacked Capt. Cooke's company of the 43d Vol. Inf. The fight lasted till daybreak, when the rebels were dispersed. Capt. Cooke had one man killed and one wounded. His command buried 150 Filipinos. Detachments of the 42d and the 37th Vol. Inf. and the 11th Cav. marched by night and burned Parwin, the headquarters of the Cailles rebels. The insurgent Major who surrendered last week with 170 men returned to Tarlac and on May 28 brought in forty-six more insurgents with fifty-five rifles. Last week's operations by the 9th, 12th, 33d, 34th and 36th Vol. Inf. in Northern Luzon resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Edward E. Hardin, with three companies of the 20th Regiment, and bluejackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palonog, Masbate Island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and after an engagement of half an hour occupied the town without casualties. The insurgents' commander, with twenty officers and 230 men, surrendered on May 20, giving up a hundred rifles. An impressive scene occurred on the plaza when the prisoners were disarmed and liberated. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade, and the American authorities relieved them.

Manila is crowded with persons from the provinces who are leaving unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are enforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

Investigation of the charges against Brigadier General Funston of having summarily executed two natives in the province of Zambales has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed that General Funston caught the natives in the act of murdering bound Macabebe scouts, and his action is regarded as justifiable.

Press dispatches from Manila speak of the killing of "Lieut. Evans" in a scouting expedition undertaken by Major Allen of the 43d Vol. Inf. near Catbalogan, Samar. The only officer in the regiment with a name resembling Evans is 1st Lieut. John H. Evans.

Two additional troops of the 11th Vol. Cav. have been sent to the Camarines to patrol the mountains, where 400 rebels have been reported killed since the occupation of that district by the Americans.

Several times during the past week Major March of the 33d Vol. Inf. has been close to Aguinaldo, at one time being within seven hours' march of him in the vicinity of Bangued, 236 miles north of Manila. The Americans were forced to stop their pursuit, however, owing to their supplies giving out, and to the men being exhausted by their laborious chase of the Filipino leader.

In a fight with the supposed bodyguard of Aguinaldo Major March reports a mounted rebel officer was seen to fall. The body was carried off by the insurgents, but the saddlebags which were captured, contained Aguinaldo's personal papers, from which it is thought possible that the officer killed was Aguinaldo himself.

A special cable dispatch to the New York "Sun," dated May 31, stated that on the night of May 29 a band of insurgents rushed the town of San Miguel, north of Manila, which is garrisoned by three companies of the 35th Vol. Inf. They traversed the town, killing five Americans and wounding seven. They captured Capt. Roberts and two enlisted men.

On May 30 a number of guerrillas ambushed the band of the 46th Vol. Inf., who were en route from Silan to Indan, and killed three of the musicians. Nothing further is known of this than the brief news of a press cable dispatch.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. James S. Pettit has returned from Europe and is now at Shepherdstown, W. Va.

We regret to learn that Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A., is seriously ill with pneumonia, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. Marbury Johnston, U. S. N., is on board the U. S. S. Prairie as executive officer, but will probably receive an assignment of shore duty some time in the early fall. His cruise will expire in August.

Among those who arrived this week in New York from Cuba were Gen. A. R. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Capt. B. B. Buck, Capt. F. J. Kernan and Lieut. R. B. Harper, U. S. A.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland of the Dolphin, has left Washington for the summer, going to her home at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky.

Lieut. H. A. Field, U. S. N., gave a pleasant excursion to his friends in Richmond last week, going down the James River as far as the celebrated "Dutch Gap Canal" of war memory.

Surgeon Henry T. Percy, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is visiting relatives in Richmond, Va. He has a wide circle of warm friends at Norfolk, and the prospect of sea service is deeply regretted.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate on May 29 was that of Brig.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be a major-general on June 16, 1900, vice Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., to be retired on that date.

Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France, is included in the list of those mentioned for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

Admiral Richelieu, head of the Siamese Navy, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, May 30, to remain several days.

Naval Cadet Wilber G. Briggs, U. S. N., has been visiting his parents and friends at Tarrytown, N. Y. He is now on the flagship New York.

P. Asst. Surg. S. W. Battle, U. S. N., retired, makes his permanent residence at Asheville, N. C., where the climate is genial the year through.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. A. Rearick have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Pauline Antoinette, to Mr. H. A. Austin on the evening of June 6.

Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., retains command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and will probably remain there some time longer; his three years of shore duty, however, expired on June 1.

Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., leaves Fort McHenry, Md., this or next week to make inspection at certain colleges in Maryland and Pennsylvania under special instructions from the Secretary of War.

Capt. Theo. P. Kane, U. S. N., retired, resides in New York City, his address being, at present, No. 47 Irving street. His son, Capt. T. P. Kane, U. S. M. C., is in command of the guard on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N., lately Governor of the Island of Guam, is now at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. Capt. Leary's trouble is largely malarial, induced by hard work in a tropical climate.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. N., retired, makes his permanent residence in Washington, but will pass a portion of the coming summer at Newport. His city address is 1313 S street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Baldwin, now serving in the Philippines, and her daughter, Mrs. Williams-Foote, wife of Lieutenant Williams-Foote, on duty in Manila, and her family will spend the summer at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and will remain there indefinitely.

Sidney L. Smith, formerly of the Navy, has retired from business and is now living at 90 Elm Hill avenue, Boston, Mass. Mr. Smith is one of the few survivors of the famous Kearsarge when that ship defeated the Alabama.

Comdr. J. D. Adams, U. S. N., is in charge of the chart department of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Adams is a daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., retired.

Lieut.-Comdr. Gouverneur K. Haswell, U. S. N., retired, resides at 324 West Seventy-eighth street, New York City. Lieutenant-Commander Haswell was retired from active service from physical disability incurred in the line of duty, Nov. 23, 1876.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Scott, U. S. N., retired, who died May 20, at Wallingford, Conn., was appointed Jan. 11, 1883, and was retired Oct. 1, 1890, for incapacity resulting from incident of service. He had been in failing health for some years.

From all accounts President McKinley is much pleased with his experiences on board the Sylph, and has said more than once that his ideas of the "life on the ocean wave" have undergone considerable change during the last year. The President enjoys the freedom from care and the comfort of the ship exceedingly.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, who has been spending some time at West Point, left this week for Europe where she will visit her married daughter. Very satisfactory accounts are received from General Grant in the Philippines. He has a fine command, is doing good work and is in excellent health in spite of the climate.

Capt. W. H. Harris, U. S. N., has signified his desire to be retired under the terms of the Personnel law on June 30, and it looks now as though his application will be favorably acted on. Captain Harris is, at the present time, in charge of the Engineering Department of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Mrs. Louis A. Craig, wife of Colonel Craig, 32d U. S. Vol. Inf., accompanied by her young son, sailed for Manila from San Francisco on the transport Logan May 16.

Mrs. Mills, wife of Col. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, sails on June 16 for Europe, where she will spend the summer with her son and daughter, who accompany her.

The marriage of Miss Laura Wheatley, daughter of S. E. Wheatley, of Georgetown, D. C., to Capt. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., will take place at Moreland, Md., the country residence of the bride's parents, on June 6. The wedding will be very quiet, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. Captain Dawson is on duty in the Judge Advocate General's office, Navy Department.

Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton, U. S. N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has just received from Columbian University, Washington, D. C., the degree of Mechanical Engineer, in addition to the degree of LL.B. and LL.M., which he already holds. Lieutenant Fenton entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer, but was commissioned in the line in 1887 and has since served as line officer only.

The last quarterly return of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion shows a net gain during the three months ending April 30 of 13 members. There was a loss of 22 in the first class original and of 2 in the third class. In the first class by succession there was a gain of 18; a gain of 11 in the first class by inheritance and 8 in the second class. The total membership, May 1, 1900, was 9,059.

The young Siamese Princes who are visiting the English colony at Hong Kong, China, on April 18 paid a visit of inspection to the U. S. S. Monterey, at the invitation of Lieut.-Comdr. James H. Bull, U. S. N., who was in command. In the course of two hours, says the "China Mail," they examined everything, from the big guns "Betsy" and "Alice" down to a blunderbuss recently taken from a Filipino pirate. It is a curious fact that Lieut.-Commander Bull enjoyed the personal hospitality of the King of Siam twenty-four years ago, when he was an officer on board an American warship which visited Bangkok.

Lieut. John H. Evans, 43d Vol. Inf., supposed to be one of the four Americans who were killed in the Philippines, May 9, enlisted in Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, in 1890, was appointed a corporal in 1891 and promoted sergeant in 1895. He served as a sergeant in the Cuban campaign and was assigned to reconnaissance duty. He was under fire at the "Bloody Bend" on July 1, 2 and 3, 1898. He assisted in making maps of the trenches of both the American and Spanish forces. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 43d Vol. Inf., Sept. 2, 1899, and sixteen days later at Fort Ethan Allen was promoted to first lieutenant. His wife and two children live in Highland Falls.

PERSONAL.

A monument to Gen. Israel Putnam is to be dedicated, with ceremony, at Greenwich, Conn., on June 12.

Capt. G. Lewis, U. S. A., has left New York City for 1630 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, U. S. N., is at 334 Otis street, West Newton, Mass.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Rende, U. S. V. (major 4th Inf.), on inspection duty, was a guest at Hotel Metropole, Fargo, N. Dak., May 21.

Major B. M. Koehler, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (1st Lieut. 4th Art.), on leave from the Philippines, is visiting at Le Mars, Iowa.

Chaplain B. C. Hammond, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Sill, O. T., is visiting at 146 Franklin street, Chicago.

Troops at Washington Barracks and Fort Meyer participated in the Memorial Day services at Arlington National Cemetery.

Captain Avery, U. S. A., and Mrs. Avery have returned to Washington, D. C., from Biloxi, Miss., and are at 220 North Capitol street.

Col. S. Snyder, 10th U. S. Inf., should be addressed for the present at 900 West 5th street, Reading, Pa., where he recently arrived from Manila.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its forty-ninth annual meeting at Columbia University, New York, June 23 to 30.

Miss Pearson, daughter of the late Admiral Pearson, and Miss Lizzie MacGregor, cousin of the late General Thorne, are pleasantly located at 219 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. U. S. Grant is looking forward to a visit from her son, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and his family. Miss Miriam Grant, the daughter, is attending school and will not make her debut for several years.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., Military Governor of Havana, has returned to the States and will pass the summer at her home in Virginia.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has assigned 2d Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, of that service, now in Baltimore on the Onondaga, to the Naval War College for a course of instruction.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., on a tour of inspection of military schools, is a recent visitor to the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., at which Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, U. S. A., is the military instructor.

Capt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 1st Art., visited in New York and at Willets Point, N. Y., this week, and is due at Fort Monroe, Va., in a few days for duty in the department of chemistry, explosives, land and submarine mines, etc.

Colonel Craig, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Craig have left Washington, D. C., for their summer home at Nantucket. Their home, 1822 I street, N. W., will be occupied this summer by Capt. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A., and Mrs. and Miss Bailey. Captain Bailey is on the staff of Major-General Miles.

A Havana correspondent writes: "The appointment by Col. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., of a Spaniard named Checa to be a special agent at the customs wharf has roused the ire of some Cubans. Checa registered as a Spaniard. The 'Discussion' has raised the cry of Cuba for the Cubans, and urges all to protest against this appointment of a foreigner. Colonel Bliss says Checa is an able and honest man. He does not care what his nationality is, and will refuse to discharge him."

The friends of Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st U. S. Inf., will be glad to know that he is comfortably situated at San Pedro Macati, about one mile and a half from Manila. Letters received as late as April 12 state that he is in excellent health. His father, Colonel Spurgin, of the 17th Inf., is Inspector of Customs at Manila. It is understood that Mrs. Spurgin and daughter, Miss Rhetta, wife and daughter of Colonel Spurgin, will sail for Manila early in July.

The ladies at Fort Slocum, N. Y. H., have inaugurated a euchre club for the summer. The last meeting was at Mrs. Batchelor's, wife of Captain Batchelor, 24th Inf. Five prizes were given and a delicious supper served. The first gentleman prize was won by Dr. Gandy. Captain Hersey won the second prize. Mrs. Gandy carried off the first ladies' prize, Miss Heywood the second ladies' prize, and Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Colonel Woodruff, U. S. A., won the lone-hand prize. Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Clarke, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The following are the officers of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion for the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut.-Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-C., Rear Admiral Geo. Collier Remey, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-C., Col. Evan Miles, U. S. A.; Recorder, Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; Registrar, Major Ernest Frederick Christian Klokke, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Major Henry Sweeney, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Rev. William Angus Hamilton; Council: Capt. Charles Allen Sumner, U. S. V.; Major William Hawley, U. S. A.; Capt. John Charles Currier, U. S. V.; Capt. James Anderson, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. William Russell Parnell, U. S. A.

The name of Major Charles M. Rockefeller, of the 9th Inf., who disappeared in the Philippines in April, 1899, has been dropped from the Army Register, and Capt. W. W. McCammon, 4th Inf., has been promoted to the vacancy. Major Rockefeller's name has been retained on the rolls of the Army for more than a year in the hope that he would turn up, but nothing has been heard from him since he disappeared. Shortly after his arrival in the Philippines Major Rockefeller went to inspect outposts, and was not again seen. For some time it was supposed that he had been assassinated and his body thrown into one of the wells or pits in the vicinity of his camp. Every effort was made to discover his whereabouts or recover his body in case he had been killed, but to no avail.

Referring to the departure of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Manila "Freedom" said: "An Indiana volunteer serving in the Philippines says: 'How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or rookie, make even a wry face at their trials when the inspiring sight of that venerable 'cotton-headed' war horse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers and into the dense jungles of this island and now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle while he, taking the gun of the private and slinging it over his shoulder, marched along with us, chatting with the men about him in a gleeful, familiar way, causing them to forget every sensation of hunger and fatigue and to remember only they were the defenders of the flag?'"

Major J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf., on sick leave from Manila, is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C.

Capt. David Schooley, U. S. A., is at present located at Luzerne, Pa.

Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut. J. T. Haines, U. S. A., will pass the summer at Hancock, Md.

Lieut. James E. Runcie, U. S. A., has for present address "Care Commanding General, Santiago, Cuba."

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., of Fort Screven, Ga., visited in St. Augustine and Fernandina, Fla., this week.

Lieut. Jas. M. Loud, 7th Inf., is a recent arrival at Seattle for duty with his regiment in Alaska.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kimball, Chief Surgeon, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, was a visitor at Fort Crook, Neb., this week.

Major F. M. Kendrick, 7th Inf., relinquished command of Fort McPherson, Ga., May 25, and has been succeeded by Capt. J. H. Cotter, 15th Inf.

Capt. Charles G. French and Lieut. G. W. Stuart, with Company K, 7th Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., May 27 for Seattle on their way to Alaska.

Leonard B. Almy, M. D., late major and chief surgeon, U. S. V., was elected president of the Connecticut State Medical Association at the 108th annual meeting at New Haven, Conn., May 23 and 24.

Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A., will, it is stated, return to Cuba to further investigate as to frauds in the Postal Service under instructions from the Department of Justice.

Among the guests at a tea given May 25 on the Sylph by Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crowninshield were Major-General and Mrs. Miles, Surgeon-General Van Ryeppen and Gen. H. C. Corbin.

Major E. B. Robertson, 15th Inf., is a recent arrival at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from Bismarck, N. D., and has taken command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

A neat roster of officers and troops serving at the U. S. Military Academy, corrected to May 19, reaches us this week, countersigned by Lieut. W. C. Rivers, 1st Cav., Adjutant, U. S. M. A. and post of West Point.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., May 19 in the private car Mishawata. The party came from the East via Ogden.

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke has selected for duty as A. D. C. on his staff Capt. Thos. R. Adams, 5th Art., a valuable artillery officer of thirty-three years' service, a graduate of the Artillery School and fully conversant with staff duties.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of April, 1900: Enlistments for general recruiting service, in cities, 1,030; at military posts and in the field, 244; total, 1,274. Respectfully furnished for the information of all concerned.

The banquet at the Military Academy on June 12 for the dedication of the Memorial Hall will bring together a great number of graduates of the Academy. Among the guests of honor for the occasion are the President, Secretary Root, General Miles and General Corbin.

Clifford Stevens, late Major U. S. V., the well-known Spanish-American lawyer of Washington, whose authorship of the standard work, "The Civil Law in Spain and Spanish America," has brought him into prominence, had a special audience with President Diaz in the City of Mexico on May 14.

The Veteran Association of the 165th Regiment, 2d Duryea Zouaves, had their seventeenth annual dinner May 26 at the Sturtevant House, New York. Among those who made short addresses were James Ferguson, president of the association; Gen. M. Day and Col. A. G. Mills, U. S. A.

The New York branch of the National Army Relief Society solicits contributions to be sent to Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, 49 East 53d street, New York City. Officers of the Army Relief Society are Gen. Francis V. Greene, President; Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President; William Redmond Cross, Treasurer; Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Secretary.

The marriage in New York on May 26 of Theodore Hazeltine Price to Miss Harriet Eugenia Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, U. S. A., was a distinguished affair. It was at first intended to have a church wedding, but the arrangement was changed and the ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, 63 East Fifty-second street.

The United States has made a claim against South Carolina for \$340,479.89, for the value of ordnance, ordnance stores, clothing and camp and garrison equipage taken by force from Frederick C. Humphreys, Ordnance Storekeeper, at Charleston Arsenal, by Colonel Cunningham, 17th Inf., South Carolina Militia, Dec. 30, 1860, acting under the order of Governor Pickens of South Carolina.

Mrs. George W. Cole and daughter, family of Lieutenant Cole of the Cavalry, and Mrs. John C. Gresham and daughter, from Columbia Barracks, Cuba, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, en route from Cuba to their respective homes, Mrs. Cole going to Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Gresham to Washington, D. C., where she will remain a few weeks before going North for the summer.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, has been assigned by the War Department to relieve Major E. E. Dravo as Chief Commissary of the Department of the East and 8th Corps, with station at Manila. It is intimated at the War Department that Major Dravo, upon arrival in this country, will be assigned to the Department of the East as Chief Commissary there. Colonel Woodruff will leave for Manila upon the first available transport.

The New York "Sun," in an article headed "Sons of Soldiers These—Lads Who Won Their Spurs in the Fighting at Santiago," refers to Lieut. Thos. M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., and reports the following interview: "To make the story complete, may I ask your name?" "Thomas M. Anderson, Jr." "Why, there's a general by that name now fighting Spaniards in the Philippines." "He is my father, sir," said the officer, with more fire than he had shown before the Secretary or in telling about the charge up the hill. "Gen. Anderson's record is a matter of history. How about your own?" "It is nothing. I enlisted in 1894 as private in the 4th Cav. and served three years in the ranks as private, corporal and sergeant. I passed two examinations for a commission and was appointed just a year ago. 2d Lieutenant in this regiment. That is all there is of it up to the charge at San Juan Hill." As if that were not enough.

The son of a colonel in the regular Army serving three years in the ranks and working up for two examinations in order to keep the family name bright on the roll of honor. After all it is remarkable that there were so many young heroes.

Mrs. J. J. Upham is at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Ellen E. Otis, mother of Geo. F. Otis, of the Q. M. D., is a recent arrival in New York from France.

Lieut. R. B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav., is stopping at the Dakota Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., is a recent arrival in Chicago for recruiting duty, at 822 West Madison street.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a two weeks leave of absence.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. McMechan, U. S. N., is staying at Morganton, N. C.

Capt. R. Catlin, U. S. A., has gone to Milford, Pike County, Pa.

Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a tour of detached service at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., has been called from Fort Dade, Fla., to 2124 Michigan avenue, Chicago, by illness in his family.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler contributes to the New York "Sun" of May 27 an excellent and instructive article on "Memorial Day's Tribute."

Gen. Theo. Schwan, lately returned from the Philippines, is with his family in St. Paul taking much needed rest and recuperation.

Mrs. Lieber, wife of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and the Misses Lieber, are on their way to Fort Harrison, Mont., to visit Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, U. S. N., Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, does not retire for age until March 15, 1894, being one of the youngest men in his grade.

Lieut.-Comdr. Stacey Potts, U. S. N., remains attached to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and will probably retain his position until the requirements of sea service call for a transfer to a sea-going ship.

Major-Gen. E. S. Otis arrived in San Francisco this week from Manila en route to the East and was accorded a popular ovation, participated in by Major-Gen. Shafter and the troops under his command.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. G. Calkins, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at San Francisco, Cal., where he has become a prime favorite. The address of that branch is the Merchants' Exchange.

1st Lieut. L. M. Gulick, U. S. M. C., is still stationed with the 3d Battalion at Cavite, P. I., and looks to completing the tour of duty there before returning to the United States. As has been previously noted, the health of the marine battalion in the Philippines continues to be highly satisfactory.

Lieut. Solon Arnold, U. S. N., having returned from a prolonged cruise in Alaskan waters and several months at Manila, has been assigned to duty as Government inspector of machine construction at the works of the Wolf & Zwicker Company, Portland, O.

Cards are out for the marriage of Alice, daughter of Pay Inspector Joe Porter Loomis, U. S. N., to Mr. Hamilton Adams Gale, which will take place at Annapolis June 6 at 8 p. m. at St. Ann's Church. A wedding reception will be held immediately afterward at the residence of the bride, No. 2 Blake Row.

Major W. L. Patchter, 8th Inf., supervisor of police and police magistrate at Havana, having been put in charge of the secret police, a correspondent writes "a live man is needed for the position and now we have got him."

Among those presented at a levee held by the Prince of Wales in London May 28 were Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.; Capt. J. E. Craig, U. S. N., and Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 7th Art., en route to Paris, France, for duty at the U. S. Embassy.

We acknowledge with thanks a courteous invitation to co-operate with Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 11, L. S. W. V., veterans of the Spanish-American war, to participate in the parade on Memorial Day, May 30, in Springfield, Mass.

Memorial Day was observed this year by the veterans of the civil war with unabated enthusiasm amid popular demonstrations of affection and good will. In many sections soldiers and ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American war gave hearty co-operation.

Capt. and Mrs. T. Jenkins Hains, will return to New York about the 30th of May to go aboard their yacht for the summer. Capt. Hains is the author of "The Wind Jammers," "Mr. Trunnell," etc., and has signed with the S. S. McClure Co., for a new serial novel which will be published soon.

J. F. Wade, U. S. A., who was recently at the Northern Cheyenne Indian Agency, at Tongue River, Mont., to investigate the reports that the Indians had the "Messiah" craze and intended to rise against the whites, reports he could find no reason to anticipate trouble. The Indians are in bad condition, but peaceable and well disposed.

Capt. J. J. Read, U. S. N., is in command of the U. S. S. Richmond, League Island Navy Yard, and is also in charge of the recruiting duty attached to that ship. The Richmond is slated for sale in the proximate future, her usefulness as a receiving ship being somewhat handicapped by the restricted quarters assigned to the recruits and officers attached to the ship.

Mr. H. M. Black and Miss Black, after spending the winter at Augusta Arsenal with Major and Mrs. Pieman, are now in Washington, D. C., where they have taken an apartment at the Gloucester, 1539 I street, N. W.

Mrs. J. R. Clogett, whose husband is at Jolo, Philippine Islands, with her little daughter, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Black.

A Havana correspondent advertising to the return of Gen. A. R. Chaffee to the United States writes: "Gen. Chaffee has been unquestionably one of the most popular Americans in Cuba and all classes and nationalities flocked to bid him farewell." Another writes: "The Cubans really regret to lose General Chaffee who has been known as the watch dog of their treasury. He has handled \$21,000,000 of their money with infinite care and painstaking. This fact is appreciated by them and is commented upon by the press."

On the very ground over which the old Fifth Army Corps charged at Fredericksburg, Md., President McKinley, his cabinet and Gen. Miles, May 25, witnessed the laying of the corner stone of a shaft which will perpetuate in bronze and granite the heroism of the Army of the Potomac. It was an impressive ceremony and rendered the more so by the fact that among the hundreds who witnessed the event were noted leaders of both the Federal and the Confederate armies. The monument was the personal gift of Gen. Daniel E. Butterfield to the National Memorial Association of New York.

CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER MILITARY OFFICERS.

The following are the conclusions of law in the habeas corpus case of Corporal Fair, 10th Inf., held by the civil authorities of Nebraska charged with murder for having shot an escaping prisoner. They are presented in the head notes of the case, prepared by Munger, D. J., who rendered the decision in the Circuit Court, N. D. of Nebraska, March 23, 1900.

The finding and judgment of "Not guilty" by a military court-martial is not a bar to the prosecution for the same act by the civil authorities.

An order given by a military officer to his private should be obeyed by the private, and will be his full protection in a criminal prosecution, unless the illegality of such order is so clearly shown on its face that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know when he heard it read or given that the order was illegal.

The Government of the United States and of a State, though exercised within the same territory, occupy different planes, and the criminal laws of the one have no application to acts performed under the authority of the other in respect to matters solely within its control.

Laws, rules and regulations for the efficiency and discipline of the Army of the United States are matters vested by the Constitution solely in the general government.

An officer or agent of the United States who does an act which is within the scope of his authority as such officer or agent cannot be held to answer therefor under the criminal laws of another and different government.

The care, judgment and discretion which should be exercised by an officer of the United States in the performance of his duty as such officer are not to be measured by the criminal laws of a State.

When an officer, in the performance of his duty under the laws of the United States, exceeds his authority, he may be sued in the State courts by any person injured by reason thereof, but when the act was done in good faith, and without malice, he is not liable to a criminal prosecution in such courts.

While a United States court will not, in a habeas corpus proceeding by an officer of the United States, examine the evidence for the purpose of determining whether he should be found guilty or innocent, yet the court may and should examine the evidence for the purpose of determining whether the act alleged to be criminal was done while in the performance of his duty as such officer.

When an officer of the United States is held in custody by the process of a State court for an act done within the authority conferred upon him by the laws of the United States, the United States Government may protect itself by procuring the release of such officer through its judicial department.

In concluding his decision the learned Judge said: "Finding, as I do, that the act of petitioners in the shooting of Morgan, under the circumstances as shown by the evidence, was an act done in the performance of their duty as soldiers of the United States, it follows that the State courts are without jurisdiction in a criminal proceeding to determine whether they exercised proper care, judgment and discretion in the discharge of that duty. For this reason the imprisonment of petitioners is in violation of their rights under the Constitution of the United States, and they are entitled to their discharge."

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is always unsafe to depend on personal recollection for details of facts, after the lapse of many years. In your issue of May 26, regarding the appointment of Gen. Sheridan as major-general of the Army, you quote a letter from "G," who says he was chief of what was termed "The Secret Printing Bureau of the War Department," and that after the battle of Cedar Creek, which occurred Oct. 19, 1864, he was instructed by Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, in the office of the Secretary of War, in the presence of the President, Secretary Stanton, Assistant Secretary Dana, and others, to set up in type a commission, copy of which was given him by Gen. Townsend, for General Sheridan, as major-general, and to "do it yourself; let no one see even an impression of it. After you print destroy all marks of it. Print only one copy; then immediately break up the 'form.'" "G" says he took the paper and examined it, and that it was a copy for a major-general's commission for Gen. Sheridan, the only blanks in it being for the signatures of the President and Secretary Stanton.

At this time the Senate was not in session. More than one copy of the document referred to was printed, for one copy was signed by the Secretary of War and sent to General Sheridan, and a printed copy—duplicate—in which the address also was printed—"Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, Commanding Middle Military Division, Martinsburg, Virginia," was printed, —was placed on the official records by Gen. Townsend, where it still remains. According to the custom, which had always existed since the establishment of the Army, this was a "recess" appointment, signed only by the Secretary of War, and not by the President; the following clause being inserted in these appointments: "Should the Senate at their next session advise and consent thereto you will be commissioned accordingly."

Gen. McClellan was notified by telegraph, by the Secretary of War, on the same date, Nov. 14, 1864, that his resignation, dated Nov. 8, had been accepted by order of the President, and Gen. Sheridan's appointment, dated Nov. 14, was to the vacancy thus created, "to rank as such from the 8th day of Nov., 1864."

The resignation of Gen. McClellan, and the appointment of Gen. Sheridan, were announced in General Orders, No. 282, Nov. 14, 1864 (and copy of which is enclosed). Of course the principal facts were as stated by the writer, without any doubt, but in depending on memory minor details are often forgotten or overlooked.

The order is as follows:
G. O. No. 282, W. D., A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

I.—That the resignation of George B. McClellan, as Major-General in the United States Army, dated Nov. 8, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of November.

II.—That for the personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed by Philip H. Sheridan, on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States:
B. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE WOUNDING OF LIEUT. MORROW.

The wounds received by Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 17th Inf., while leading his company in a charge on the stronghold of Macabulos in the mountains near Camaling, Luzon, prove of a more serious character than was at first reported. He was deploying his company preparatory to the advance and turned sideways to see if his men were properly placed, when a bullet hit him in the left leg, about six inches below the hip. It broke the bone and just escaped the artery, then passed on through the right leg inflicting an ugly flesh wound and just missing the artery there. Lieutenant Morrow called out: "I'm hit. Go on with the movement. Lieutenant Woodruff will take command." A surgeon was immediately at his side and his wounds were dressed.

Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th Inf., was sent in command of the party bearing Lieutenant Morrow to the hospital at Dagupan. The journey was a long and trying one. The party started from the field about two in the afternoon; the grade was so steep that the wounded officer had to be carried on a litter for a distance of eight miles; the heat compelling the bearers to rest about every hundred yards. In this way it took four and one-half hours to make the eight miles, but an ambulance was finally reached and Camaling was made in safety. Here the party rested until morning, Lieut. Morrow being too fatigued to proceed further. The early dawn found the party on their way to Bayamban, which place they reached in safety about noon, and here Lieut. Morrow was transferred to a special train and taken to the hospital at Dagupan, reaching there about thirty hours after he was wounded.

In writing of Lieutenant Morrow, Lieutenant Hart says: "He never once complained, but was at all times considerate and feeling for the men who were carrying him. He was a soldier through it all, and a model and example for any man—he was splendid." The surgeons give every encouragement for the complete recovery of Lieut. Morrow, although he will have many months in the hospital.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

In the Army and Navy Journal of May 19, page 897, we gave a synopsis of the Military Academy appropriation bill as it went to the Senate, May 16. As it was reported to the Senate from the Military Committee, May 24, it contained the following amendments:

Fixing the pay of the enlisted man employed as watch man at "thirty-five cents per day of eight hours."

Providing "That the allowance of extra pay, as provided for in the Acts of Feb. 10, 1897; March 5, 1898, and Feb. 27, 1899, and extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the Army stationed at the Military Academy, who have been placed on extra duty in obedience to the orders of the superintendent, is hereby authorized and its payment directed, less the twenty per centum war increase already paid, the said payment being excepted from the operation of section 3691 of the Revised Statutes and section 6 of the Act approved April 26, 1898."

Providing, "For pay of the master of the sword, \$1,600, and section 1338 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 1338. The master of the sword shall hereafter act as the instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at the Military Academy, and shall have the relative rank and shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a first lieutenant mounted: Provided, however, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of master of the sword and instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture the said office shall cease and determine, and the duties thereunto pertaining shall thereafter be performed by an officer of the line of the Army to be selected for that purpose by the Secretary of War." For pay of one teacher of music, \$1,400; section 1278 of the Revised Statutes and sections 2 and 3 of the Act approved March 3, 1877, are hereby repealed, and section 1111 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1111. The Military Academy Band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, and of forty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall have the relative rank and shall receive the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a second lieutenant mounted; and of the enlisted musicians of the band twelve shall each receive \$34 per month, twelve shall each receive \$25 per month, and the remaining sixteen shall each receive \$17 per month; and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of cavalry; and the said teacher of music and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other officers and enlisted men of the Army."

"Provided, That all technical and scientific supplies for the departments of instruction of the Military Academy shall be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best."

"For a sea wall at river front, \$8,000."

Sec. 2. That the senior major-general commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-general, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay, and allowances authorized for the staff of a lieutenant-general.

Sec. 3. That the adjutant-general of the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major-general in the Army of the United States, and on his retirement shall receive the retired pay of that rank: Provided, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of adjutant-general on the expiration of the service of the present incumbent the adjutant-general shall thereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier-general.

Sec. 4. That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and fifty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, with the exception of the fifty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

Sec. 5. That section 1319 chapter four, title 14, of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1319. Appointees shall be examined under regulations to be framed by the Secretary of War before they shall be admitted to the Academy and shall be required to be well versed in such subjects as he may, from time to time, prescribe."

Of Richard Stone Willis, who died recently in Detroit at the ripe age of 82, the "Home Journal" says: "He was a New Yorker, but in 1861 he married for the second time, a wealthy Western widow, and took up his

residence in Detroit. His three daughters are married to naval officers. Richard was the son of Nathaniel Willis, of Boston, who published the first religious paper established in this country, and he was a brother of N. P. Willis, the poet, who, with Geo. P. Morris, founded the "Home Journal." Richard Willis was himself an editor; for some years in New York he published the "Musical World," a weekly journal which had quite a vogue. He was also a poet, earned more fame as a musician, in the line of composition, than in any other field of his varied labors." The writer known as "Fanny Ferris" was a sister of Richard and N. P. Willis. Her second husband was James Porter, a well known literary man.

RECENT DEATHS.

The recently announced death of Sergt. Frederick Cole, U. S. M. C., on April 29, at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, calls to mind the record of an unnamed hero of the Vandalia, wrecked at Apia, Samoan Islands, on March 15, 1889. At this time Sergt. Coleman showed what stuff he was made of. During the progress of the storm which resulted so disastrously Sergt. Coleman volunteered for the duties of coal passer in the bunkers of the doomed ship, and, his services being accepted, he, with two or three other members of the marine guard of the ship, took station where needed and until the order was given to abandon ship, after the ship had struck, remained at his post and gave an example of devotion to duty seldom equalled. An officer who was on the Vandalia at the time of the wreck has this to say of the action of Sergt. Coleman on that occasion: "The services of Coleman and his fellows in coming to the assistance of the hard-pressed coal heavers of the ship was of the greatest value, not only in the actual work performed, but in the effect caused by his example, for as soon as the Sergeant took his place beside the nearly exhausted poor devils in the coal bunkers a fresh spirit infused itself throughout the engine-room and fire-rooms, and from that time to the end not a murmur was heard, and until the command was given to abandon ship, after the Vandalia had gone on the reef, Sergt. Coleman with his comrades of all grades stuck to their stations with the greatest bravery. His example of excellent discipline was shared by the engineer department during the terrible hours immediately preceding the actual wrecking of the ship. Sergt. Frederick Coleman deserves a high place in the roll of unnamed heroes who have done their duty because it was their duty."

The announcement of the death, at Vallejo, Cal., on the 11th inst., of Lieut. Hanson Riskey Tyler, U. S. N., retired, will cause much regret among a wide circle of friends, not only among officers of the Navy, but among those in civil life who have come to know and value the many qualities of heart for which Lieut. Tyler was noted. Lieut. H. R. Tyler entered the Navy as a midshipman July 25, 1866, being then but fifteen years of age; graduating in June, 1870, he was promoted to ensign July 13, 1871, to master Sept. 19, 1874, and to lieutenant March 29, 1881. Following the usual sea service in various parts of the world, Lieut. Tyler passed a large share of his shore duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and on April 28, 1890, he was retired from active service on account of physical disability and had since continued to reside at that point. Lieut. Tyler was born in Ohio May 17, 1851, and was in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. His widow and one son survive him. "Horse" Tyler, as he was familiarly known throughout the service, was of a most genial disposition, witty above the average, and a most efficient and able officer. A genial companion and fine shipmate, his death will be widely regretted.

Bart Pendleton Schenck, who died March 10 in the British military hospital at Mochudi, British Bechuanaland, South Africa, was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, a distinguished Episcopalian minister of Brooklyn. He entered the Military Academy in 1883, was graduated in 1887 and promoted to the infantry. He became 1st lieutenant in 1895 and was wholly retired in 1896. He went some years ago to South Africa, and at the outbreak of the present war there enlisted in the British Army, and his death is due to an illness contracted in service.

Color Sergeant Irving S. Grady, late of the 13th U. S. Inf., who died in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, served five years in the 23d U. S. Inf., three years and three months in the 21st Inf. and three years in the 13th Inf., and was very highly spoken of. Speaking of him, an old acquaintance said: "Grady was what a Regular Army man ought to be. When he was told to do a thing he did it. And he never grumbled. He obeyed orders, no matter what those orders were. If he had been told to storm a fort alone he would have done it without a word. If he had been sent on an errand that meant certain death, he would have started on a run. That was Sergt. Grady; that's the soldier. And there was another side to him. He never forgot his mother."

Following a severe illness, the result of sun-stroke, Lieutenant William Power Elliott, U. S. N., died, as we reported last week, at Cavite, P. I., on May 25, aged forty-eight years. Lieutenant Elliott was born in Pennsylvania on September 17, 1851; was appointed to the Naval Academy, "at large," at the September examination of 1867; graduated with the class of 1871, number eighteen in a class of forty-nine; was commissioned ensign May 14, 1875, lieutenant June 20, 1882. He was appointed lieutenant-commander, under the terms of the personnel law, March 3, 1890, but had not passed his examination. The last duty performed by Lieutenant Elliott was on board of the U. S. S. New Orleans, at Manila, where he suffered the sun-stroke which resulted in his death as stated. He was an officer of much ability in his profession, and had voyaged extensively in all parts of the world. He was well known on the Pacific coast, where he had been stationed for several years. Mrs. Elliott survives him, as does also a son, this latter of exceptional ability, now in the Philippines in government employ. The remains of the dead officer will probably be brought to the United States for interment.

Dr. Tatsubaro Yabe, head of the medical department of the Japanese Navy, relates in the "Archives de Medicine Navale" how kakke or beri-beri has to all intents and purposes disappeared from his branch of the service. Before 1884 the proportion of men affected during the summer was rarely below 25 per cent., and sometimes it reached 40 per cent. M. Kanebiro Takaki then suggested an improvement in the food (which was composed mainly of rice) by the addition of pearl barley, with the result that from 1885 to 1895 there were only three fatal cases of beri-beri, all of which occurred during the war with China, when the supply of rice failed.—From the "Medical Record."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding

G. O. 13, MAY 17, DEPT. ALASKA.

The Districts of North Alaska and Lynn Canal are discontinued, to date from May 31st, 1900.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Randall.

W. P. RICHARDSON, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, MAY 19, DEPT. CAL.

Directs that convalescents from the general hospital with tropical diseases which unfit them for immediate return to their commands in the Philippines, who have been sent to duty in the convalescent companies in this Dept., will be subjected to a careful physical examination by the post surgeon, between the 1st and 5th days of each month with a view to determine the general condition of their health and the progress made toward complete recovery.

G. O. 12, MAY 26, 1900, DEPT. EAST.

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the Major-Gen. commanding.

By command of Major-Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 103, APRIL 30, P. R.

Publishes the procedure in the matter of franchises and concessions that are of general and municipal interest.

G. O. 109, MAY 14, D. P. R.

Gives instructions relative to the appointment of census enumerators at each post and station within the Dept.

1st Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is designated as census enumerator at Department Headquarters.

G. O. 110, MAY 15, D. P. R.

1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., will report to the C. O. of the post of San Juan, P. R., for duty. (May 15, D. P. R.)

G. O. 12, MAY 3, D. S. AND P. P.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at their respective posts and stations: Santiago de Cuba, Major John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V.; Morro Castle, Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, adjt., 5th Inf.; Yellow Fever Hospital, A. A. Surg. Bat Smith, U. S. A.; El Caney, 2d Lieut. Howard C. Price 5th Inf.; San Luis, Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf.; Guantanamo and Camaguey, 2d Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, 5th Inf.; Baracoa, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 5th Inf.; Holguin, Gibara, and Puerto Padre, 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, squadron adjt., 10th Cav.; Mayari, Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav.; Puerto Principe, Nuevitas and Camp R. S. McKenzie, Capt. Robert J. Duff, adjt., 8th Cav.; Ciego de Avila and Jucaro, 2d Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav.; Manzanillo, Capt. Percy E. Trippe, adjt., 10th Cav.; Bayamo and Cauto, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, Jr., 10th Cav.; General Hospital, 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 13, MAY 14, DEPT. EAST.

The chief of ordnance, under date of May 12, 1900, has informed these headquarters as follows: Night sights have been designed for the 15-pdr., 5-inch and 6-inch R. F. guns, and will be issued with this material. Night sights for the 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns have not, as yet, been designed but that work is now in hand. In order to fit the infantry small arm to the bore of a gun, special fittings are necessary, which have thus far been issued only to the light batteries for use in the 3.2-inch field guns. In view of the fact that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has recommended for adoption a sub-caliber R. F. gun of small caliber, for use in seacoast guns, and owing to the lack of the requisite funds, the department had not proposed to issue the infantry rifle for sub-caliber practice with seacoast guns.

By command of Major-Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 234, MAY 8, PAYM. GEN'L'S OFFICE.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 101.—Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, discharged Feb. 21, 1900, and reappointed March 2, 1900, to take effect date of discharge; entitled to pay from date of reappointment after retaking the oath. Was not in service between Feb. 21 and March 2, 1900. [We omit the text.—Ed.]

CIRCULAR 14, MAY 24, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Announces the kinds and models of typewriting machines which will be the only ones that will be purchased hereafter, and during the fiscal year 1901 for the use of the Army.

G. O. 13, MAY 29, 1900, DEPT. EAST.

When a person, claiming to be an enlisted man absent without leave or absent in desertion from his command, surrenders himself, or is apprehended, at a military post or station, his voluntary statements made in connection with such surrender, or apprehension, will be reduced to writing by the officer receiving him together with the names of witnesses present at the time and submitted with the charges in the case.

By command of Major-Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, MAY 24, D. M. AND S. C.

During the temporary absence on leave of Capt. William J. Glasgow, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate.

By command of Brigadier General Wilson.

S. H. LINCOLN, Lieut. Col., 10th Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 13, MAY 21, D. S. AND P. P.

1. Major John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is announced as Acting Chief Paymaster of the Department, vice Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., relieved.

2. Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., is announced as Judge Advocate of the Department, vice Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., relieved.

G. O. 70, MAY 19, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Dept., Washington, May 8, 1900.

By direction of the President, the provinces of Morong and Infanta, and all that portion of the province of Manila north of the Pasig river, all in the Island of Luzon, and now a part of the Department of Southern Luzon, are transferred to the Department of Northern Luzon.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 73, MAY 29, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. By direction of the President, the Secretary of War directs the following corrections in War Department Orders of March 24, 1900, published in General Orders, No. 43, April 4, 1900, from this office:

On page 2, under the caption "Boston Harbor, Massachusetts," for "Twelve-inch battery reservation, Grover's Cliff," read "Battery of twelve-inch guns on the above reservation."

On page 2, under the caption "Eastern Entrance to Long Island Sound," for "Reservation at Mapatree Point, Rhode Island," read "Reservation at Napatree Point, Rhode Island."

On page 3, under the caption "Eastern Entrance to New York Harbor," for "Six-inch battery at Fort Totten," read "Six-inch battery at Fort Totten."

II. Directs that that so much of War Department Orders of July 13, 1899, published in par. 1, General Orders, No. 134, July 22, 1899, from this office, as relates to the designation of the battery at Santa Rosa Island, Florida, be amended to read "Battery Pensacola" instead of "Fort Pensacola."

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 575 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

575. In case of financial embarrassment, failure, or other disqualifying cause on the part of the surety to a bond, the Secretary of War will require the bond to be renewed to his satisfaction, upon notification to the principal. Official bonds may not be renewed at the will of the principal or surety, but only by direction of the Secretary, and the substitution of one corporate company for another as surety on a bond will not be permitted except by direction of the Secretary, or after the bond has run for a period of four years, when a renewal thereof is required by law.

IV. Directs the C. O. of each artillery post having modern armament to designate an officer to act as engineer officer, who will be responsible to the Chief of Engineers for all engineer property in connection with such armament.

G. O. 74, MAY 31, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 30 of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the uniform of the Army of the United States and so much of General Orders, No. 80, April 24, 1899, from this office, as relates to service-in-war chevrons, are further amended to read as follows:

To indicate service in war.—A diagonal half chevron of gold lace, one-half inch wide, with piping on each side one-eighth inch wide, of cloth of the same color as the facings of the arm of service in which the enlisted man earned the right to wear it; those for engineers to have, in addition, a stitching of white silk on each side of the gold lace. To be worn on both sleeves of the uniform dress coat.

Those for the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be worn on both sleeves of the blouse, and shall consist of a single stripe of emerald green facing cloth, one-half inch wide and twelve inches long, piped on outer edges with orange facing cloth, one-eighth inch wide, indicating war service in the Hospital Corps only.

War service in other arms will be indicated by pipings of the color worn by the arm in which such service was rendered, except in the Engineer Corps, in which case the outer edges of the scarlet pipings shall have a row of white silk stitching.

The following classes of enlisted men are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron:

1. All enlisted men who served during the war of the Rebellion and who were honorably discharged.
2. All enlisted men who served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war, or in such Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War or in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.
3. All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1888, and April 11, 1899, and all who have served since the latter date in the Philippine Islands.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, one-fourth distance between them, and only for wars and such Indian campaigns as have been so designated by the Secretary of War in orders.

An enlisted man whose term of enlistment expired during the continuance of a war or campaign approaching the magnitude of a war, and who subsequently re-enlisted, is entitled to wear the service-in-war chevrons for each enlistment in which there was war service; but in no instance will an enlisted man be allowed to wear the service-in-war chevron before his term of enlistment is completed; nor can two or more such chevrons be worn for service in wars during the same enlistment.

The service-in-war chevron will be worn in place of the service chevron for each enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 15, MAY 29, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Final statements.—Hereafter officers issuing final statements under paragraph 141 of the Regulations to enlisted men discharged within the first five years' term of enlistment will state in the remarks the year in which the soldier was serving at discharge. (Order Sec. War, May 23, 1900—324551 A. G. O.)

II. Announces that the Stock Growers' National Bank of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has been designated a depository of public moneys.

CIRCULAR 24, MAY 11, D. P. R.

Directs all officers and enlisted men in charge of relief stations to continue upon the duty stated until regularly relieved, corresponding with Major Van R. Hoff, surg., U. S. A., Chief surgeon of the Department, instead of to the Board of Charities as heretofore.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 26, 1900:

Thirty-third Infantry.

Sergt. Lamar G. Humphrey, Co. B, 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, May 22, 1900, vice Pickel, promoted.

Forty-seventh Infantry.

Battalion Sergt.-Major Starkey Y. Britt, 47th Inf., to be second lieutenant, May 23, 1900, vice Jackson, deceased.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Sergt.-Major Frederick McC. Smith, 48th Inf., to be first lieutenant, May 24, 1900, vice Thomason, appointed captain.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. James S. Wade, U. S. Army, commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., on business connected with his command of that department, and return to St. Paul, Minn. (May 23, W. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted Major A. C. Sharpe, Insp.-Gen., U. S. V., Acting Judge Advocate of the Department. (May 10, D. P. R.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, Acting Judge Advocate of the department is granted permission to go to New York on the transport Burnside and return to Matanzas on the first Government Transport leaving New York City after the arrival of the "Burnside" at that Port.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M., U. S. V., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (May 22, D. L.)

So much of par. 19, S. O. No. 119, May 21, 1900, W. D., as directs Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., to proceed to Portland, Me., on construction duty is revoked. (May 25, W. D.)

Post Q. M. P. French, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department. (May 25, W. D.)

Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Colon to Havana, Cuba, on business in relation to the inspection and shipment of hospital equipment for the Correctional and Charitable Institutions. (May 21, D. M. & S. C.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Mealla, now at Fort Yates, North Dakota, is transferred to Fort Screven, Georgia, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratzke, who will be sent to Fort Yates, North Dakota. (May 26, W. D.)

Major William J. White, Q. M., will proceed from Dayton, Ohio, via Washington, D. C., to Newport News, Va., where he will take station and supervise the repairs to the U. S. transport Buford. (May 26, W. D.)

Major John T. French, Jr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty

as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (May 23, D. L.)

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, A. Q. M., recently appointed, now in Baltimore, Maryland, will assume charge of the quartermaster's duties at that place, including construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor, and relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., who will take station at Galveston, Texas. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, A. Q. M., will transfer his accountability and other duties pertaining to the transport Buford to Major William J. White, Q. M., U. S. V. Capt. Fenton will proceed to New York City for temporary duty. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. Alvan C. Gulem, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Sherman to Manila. (May 23, W. D.)

Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Whitehead and Fort Meade, South Dakota, in connection with the purchase of artillery horses. (May 23, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson is upon recommendation of the Chief Commissary of the Department assigned to duty on the transport Rosecrans, now in this port. (May 19, D. A.)

Commissary Sergt. George Stone, Key West Barracks, Florida, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (May 25, W. D.)

Commissary Sergt. George Bolton will report on the transport Logan for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (May 15, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. John Little, C. S., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for temporary duty as chief commissary of that department, to relieve Col. Charles A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S. Capt. Little will also relieve Colonel Woodruff of his duties as purchasing commissary at New York City, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 23, W. D.)

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., will proceed to Manila for duty as chief commissary of the division, to relieve Major Edward E. Dravo, C. S., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further instructions. (May 23, W. D.)

Major George W. Ruthers, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 29, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant Edward Murphy, Santa Clara, Cuba, is transferred to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, and will relieve Commissary Sergeant Jackson S. Britt, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 23, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Hospital Steward Charles S. Sly will be sent on the transport Sedgwick to Havana, Cuba, for duty on the island. (May 23, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Otto F. Freese will be sent to New York City for duty. (May 24, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon-General, will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty during the absence of Major P. F. Harvey, surgeon, while on leave. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward George H. Arnold will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (May 14, D. Alaska.)

A. Surg. Hedley V. Tweedie, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty on the transport Rosecrans. (May 14, D. Alaska.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Fort Reno, O. T. (May 21, D. M.)

A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Reno, O. T., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (May 21, D. M.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank O. Rose, Hospital Corps, post hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to the Philippine Islands. (May 23, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles L. Keeler is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. James A. Alexander, U. S. A., will proceed from Matanzas to Santa Clara, Cuba, for temporary duty. (May 19, D. M. & S. C.)

Capt. Euclid E. Frick, Asst.-Surg., is detailed member of board of officers in place of Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst.-Surg., relieved. (May 31, D. E.)

A. Hospital Steward Oscar G. Moline, Hospital Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, California, for duty on board some U. S. Army transport. (May 23, W. D.)

A. Hospital Steward Oliver F. Snyder, Hospital Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Division, for duty in charge of the division laboratory. (May 23, D. Cuba.)

Par. 7, S. O. 87, April 13, 1900, W. D., is amended so as to direct A. Surg. John S. Fogg to report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, A. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty. (May 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. Francis J. Pursell, U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty. (May 31, W. D.)

Hospital Steward William Edwards will be sent to the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. A. Hospital Steward Frank J. Wissell who will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. Upon the arrival of Steward Wissell, acting Hospital Steward John C. Whithead, will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at Fort Pickens, Fla. (May 24, W. D.)

Major Walter Reed, surg. and A. Surg. James Carroll will proceed to New York City for duty. (May 24, W. D.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Oscar A. Manseau, U. S. A., will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for examination for promotion to 2d Lieut. (May 25, D. E.)

Major W. F. Carter, will report to Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, 7th Art., at Fort Slocum, on the morning of Memorial Day, May 30, for duty in connection with the ceremonies of that day in New York City. (May 25, D. E.)

Major George F. Shiels, Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 15, D. Cal.)

A. Surg. Francis J. Bailey and William J. Enders are assigned to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Henry G. Wetherill, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Oliver F. Snyder, an applicant for a commission will be sent before the board of officers at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 1 for examination. (May 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 4, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Philip F. Harvey, Surg. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major Louis Brechemin, Surg. Fort Logan, Colo. (May 21, D. Colo.)

A. Surg. T. G. Holmes, will return to his proper station Fort Wright, Wash. (May 17, D. Cal.)

A. board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Quemados, Cuba, for the purpose of pursuing scientific investigations with reference to the infectious diseases prevalent on the island of Cuba. Detail: Major Walter Reed, Surg. U. S. A.; A. Surg. James Carroll, U. S. A.; A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A.; A. Surg. Jesse W. Lazear, U. S. A. (May 24, W. D.)

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surg. of the Dept. will proceed to and inspect the hospitals at Forts Brown, Ringgold and McIntosh and return to San Antonio, Tex. (May 18, D. T.)

Leave for 6 days is granted Capt. Geo. J. Newgarden Asst. Surg. (Ft. McHenry, May 25.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Bradner D. Slaughter, additional paymaster, will

resume duties and relieve Major James B. Houston, additional paymaster, from temporary duty at St. Louis, Mo. Major Houston will proceed to Worcester, Mass., and revert to status of leave of absence. (May 23, W. D.)

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, U. S. A., will pay the troops to May 31, 1900, at Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, Del.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort McHenry, Fort Howard, and Fort Armstrong, Md.; and Fort Meyer, Va. Webster Vinson, paymaster, U. S. A., will pay the troops to May 31, 1900, at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Hunt and Fort Monroe, Va.; and Fort Caswell, N. C. Payments will be made in person except at Fort Caswell, N. C., which will be paid in funds by express to Wilmington, N. C. (May 23, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major Thomas C. Goodman, Additional Paym. U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty; Major William G. Gambrill, Additional Paym. U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders; Major Hugh R. Belknap, Additional Paym. U. S. V., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (May 31, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Wm. V. Judson, C. E., will proceed to Ponce, P. R., thence to Adjuntas, Utuado, and Arcoibo, for the purpose of inspecting road work. (May 21, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. W. J. Eardley, C. E., will proceed from Matanzas to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, and return to Matanzas via Trinidad, Cuba, on business in connection with the construction of public roads. (May 19, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, C. E., will take station at Philadelphia, Penn. (May 23, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D. Inspector of powder at the works of E. I. DuPont and Company, Wilmington, Del., will take station temporarily in New York City, and assume the duties of Capt. E. B. Mitchell, O. D., at that point, pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of powders, during the latter's absence on official duty. Lieut. Williams will also temporarily relieve Capt. Mitcham of his duties as a member of the board of officers of the Ordnance Department convened for the purpose of conducting experiments with small arms and the ammunition therefor. (May 23, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Whipple, O. D., is still further extended four months. (May 23, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Frank Greene, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Seattle, Wash., on official business. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. W. M. Talbott, Signal Corps, will proceed from Matanzas to Santa Clara, Cuba, on business connected with the Military Telegraph Service. (May 19, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. George C. Burnell, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will take station at Seattle, Washington. (May 23, W. D.)

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. John D. Hartman, 1st Cav., is relieved, and 2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., is detailed as census enumerator at Fort Niobrara, Nebr. in his stead. (May 13, D. M.)

The leave granted Major Allen Smith, 1st Cav. is extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting service. (May 23, W. D.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Capt. Fred S. Foltz, 2d Cav., Acting Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed from Matanzas to Pasa Caballos, Sancti Spiritus, and Trinidad, for the purpose of making inspections of the posts. (May 16, D. M. and S. C.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., will proceed to and inspect the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. (May 23, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for fifteen days with permission to visit the U. S. is granted 2d Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, 5th Cav.; to take effect about May 23, 1900. (May 10, D. P. R.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. J. T. Nance, 6th Cav. is relieved and 2d Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., detailed as census enumerator at Fort Sill, O. T., in his stead. (May 13, D. M.)

The target range at Fort Logan, Colo., the target practice of Troop C, 6th Cav., for the current year will be held at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The troop divided into two platoons, one platoon at a time, will proceed by easy marches to Fort Russell. (May 17, D. Colo.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th Cav., will proceed as early as practicable to Fort Valdez, Alaska. (May 14, D. Alaska.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

The leave granted Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

2d Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, 10th Cav., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as assistant to the Acting Engineer Officer of the Department. (May 10, D. S. and P. R.)

11TH CAVALRY, U. S. V.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

1st Sergts. Edward S. Luthi, Troop C, and George Sutherland, Troop M, 11th Cav., Manila, having accepted commissions as second lieutenants in that regiment, will be discharged, by way of favor, from the service of the U. S., to date May 15, 1900. (May 23, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed Act. Adj. and Rec. Officer. (Jackson B's, May 23.)

Corp. W. H. Butler, H. 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 23, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art. (May 22, D. T.)

The leave taken by 1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., is extended twenty three days. (May 23, D. E.)

1st O. 1st Art., will proceed from Jackson Barracks, to Fort Sam Jacinto, in Texas, during departure from New Orleans so as to arrive at the latter post June 15. (May 31, D. E.)

The following transfers were made in the 1st Art.: 1st Lieut. John T. Martin, from Battery H to Battery D; 1st Lieut. James A. Shipton, from Battery D to Battery H. (May 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, 1st Art., is dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to take effect May 31, 1900. (May 31, W. D.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Upon the arrival at Fort Fremont of Battery E, 2d Art., that post will cease to be a sub-post of Sullivan Island, S. C. (May 23, D. E.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., is extended twenty days. (May 23, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., is detached Q. M. Commissary Treasurer, Summary Court, Rec. Officer, Librarian and Adjutant. (Fort DuPont, May 23.)

1st Sergt. M. M. Miles, 4th Art., is detached acting commissary sergt.; Sergt. John Weeby acting sergt.-major. (Fort Strong, May 24.)

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is detached Q. M. Commissary Adj. Rec. Ord. and Signal Officer and Exchange Officer and Summary Court. (Fort Strong, May 24.)

Sergt. F. B. Edwards, H. 4th Art., will proceed to Governors Island for examination for promotion to 2d Lieut. (Fort Mott, May 23.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. ROGERS.

A leave for one month, to take effect about June 20, is hereby granted 1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art. (May 23, D. E.)

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., will proceed to Governor's Island for duty as aid-de-camp. (May 26, D. E.)

Light Battery D, 5th Art., will proceed to Chicago, May 30th, for the purpose of taking part in the Memorial Day parade on that date. (May 22, D. L.)

Corp. W. A. Powers and W. F. Gannon, Band, 5th Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Bat. B. & O, 5th Art., will take part in Memorial Day armories in Brooklyn, Fort Wadsworth, May 23.)

Sergt. J. Lafond, A. 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Bat. C. H. and M. and band, 5th Art., will participate in Memorial Day in Brooklyn. (Fort Hamilton, May 23.)

2d Lieut. F. C. Jewell, 5th Art., is attached to Bat. B. (Fort Wadsworth, May 23.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Procter, Jr., 5th Art., is attached temporarily to Bat. I. (Fort Hancock, May 23.)

Leave for four months and fifteen days, to take effect June 1, 1900, is granted Major James M. Ingalls, 5th Art.; (May 23, W. D.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. E. B. WILLISTON.

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, for the purpose of the setting up and adjusting of range and position finders at that post. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th Art., will proceed to and inspect the following institutions of learning and return to his proper station: Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Central University of Kentucky, Richmond, Ky.; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. (May 23, W. D.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., is detached Summary Court. (Fort Warren, May 24.)

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., is placed in charge of property pertaining to dept. of electricity, etc. (Fort Monroe, May 22.)

Corp. P. Meurer, A. 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. William M. Kestler, Bat. D, 7th Art., will proceed from Fort Williams to Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (May 31, D. E.)

Light Bat. M. 7th Art., will send one platoon to Arlington, Nat. County to fire salute and one to Congressional cemetery on May 30. (Washington Barracks, May 23.)

Sergt. E. Dickson, A. Hansen and R. E. Jansen, B. 7th Art., will proceed to Governors Island for examination for commission. (Fort Terry, May 23.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect on or about June 20, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf. (May 23, W. D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. W. M. Wright, 2d Inf., is detailed to inspect the money accounts of all disbursing officers of insular revenues, both military and civil, at Trinidad, Tunas de Zaza, and Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, and will proceed from Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba. (May 21, D. M. and S. C.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon, from Co. A to Co. D; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from Co. D to Co. A. (May 23, W. D.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from May 23, 1900, is announced. (May 23, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

1st Lieut. George B. Pond, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 3d Inf., Co. K. (May 31, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., will proceed to and inspect the following institutions of learning: Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill.; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.; De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th Inf., will report before the examining board at Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, for examination for promotion. (May 11, D. S. and P. R.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Co. B, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at post preparatory to departure for Seattle. (Fort McPherson, May 23.)

Co. I, 7th Inf., will proceed to Inter Bay, Wash., en route to Alaska. (Fort Ontario, May 23.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., Acting Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police, will proceed from Matanzas to Santa Clara, Cuba, and other places and return to Matanzas. (May 13, D. M. and S. C.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

Leave for one month with permission to visit the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James W. Furlow, 11th Inf., to take effect on or about June 1, 1900. (May 9, D. P. R.)

The following transfers are made in the 11th Inf.: 1st Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, from Co. M to B; 1st Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, from Co. B to M. (May 23, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., will report before retiring board to meet at Governors Island, New York City. (May 23, W. D.)

Major Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., is detailed for recruiting duty for a period of six months at Rochester, New York. (May 23, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

Color Sergt. Irving S. Grady, late of the 13th U. S. Inf. died in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, from fever contracted while serving in the Philippines. The funeral was held on May 25. A guard of sixteen soldiers from Fort Porter acted as escort to the grave at Holy Cross Cemetery, West Seneca. The funeral procession, the vehicles of which were automobiles, reached the cemetery in a slight rain. That, however, did not deter some 2,500 people from gathering to witness the ceremonies. The pall bearers were all members of the 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDW. MOALE.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 4, 1900, is granted Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, adjutant, 15th Inf. (May 23, W. D.)

Private Elliot Casiare, Co. H, 15th Inf., will proceed from Washington to Governors Island, June 1, for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (May 23, D. E.)

Corp. H. F. Page, G, 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. W. F. Blauvelt, Q. M., 15th Inf., is detailed as quartermaster of the camp to be established at Rochester, N. Y., and will proceed there so as to arrive June 6, 1900. (May 23, D. E.)

Corp. G. A. Campbell, C, 15th Inf., has been promoted to Sergt. Private F. C. Hall, Band, has been appointed sergeant.

Capt. W. F. Blauvelt, Q. M., 15th Inf., is hereby detailed commissary of the camp to be established at Rochester, N. Y., and will make necessary arrangements for the purchase of fresh beef, fresh bread and fresh vegetables for delivery at the camp for use by the troops. (May 31, D. E.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAS. C. HOOD.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., is extended four months. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., will proceed to and inspect the Michigan Agricultural College near Lansing, Mich. (May 26, W. D.)

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about June 10, 1900, is granted Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf. (May 23, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., will proceed to and inspect the Jesse Mai Aydelott College, Tullahoma, Tenn. (May 23, W. D.)

The leave granted Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., is still further extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bilocum, New York, for duty to conduct a detachment of recruits to San Francisco, Cal. (May 23, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The leave granted Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (May 23, W. D.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. GEO. W. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf., will proceed to and inspect the following institutions of learning: Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O.; Denison University, Greenville, O.; Miami University, Oxford, O.; Marietta College, Marietta, O. (May 26, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, report at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for such duty at that post as he may be able to perform. (May 30, W. D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. ALBERT S. CUMMINGS.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 27th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present sick leave proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to conduct recruits from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 24, W. D.)

31ST INFANTRY—COL. J. S. PETTIT.

Lieut. Webb C. Hayes, 31st Inf., will proceed to his home, Cleveland, Ohio, for honorable discharge. (May 22, W. D.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

1st Sergt. Thomas W. Gunn, Co. K, 37th Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged, by way of favor, from the service of the U. S., to date May 13, 1900. (May 23, W. D.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Battalion Sergt. Major Henry R. Casey, 39th Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged, by way of favor, from the service of the U. S., to date May 15, 1900. (May 23, W. D.)

40TH INFANTRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

1st Lieut. John Crotty, 40th Inf., now on sick leave will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment. (May 24, W. D.)

49TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BECK.

Major Thomas E. Evans, Surg., 49th Inf., is discharged from the volunteer service for the good of the service upon tender of his unconditional resignation. (May 24, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt.-Major Edward J. Owens, 7th Art., Fort Adams, R. I.; Sergt. Peter Weeloff, Co. C, 5th Inf., Santiago, Cuba; Private Michael J. Murphy, Co. A, 14th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 23, W. D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named applicants for a commission will be sent to report before the board to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1, for examination: Corp. James Huston, Troop F, 6th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco; Private Raymond W. Briggs, 4th Inf., now at the camp of casuals, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 15, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Nels Anderson, Troop C, 1st Cav., Capt. H. W. Bathiany, Co. D, 1st Inf., will report at Fort Crook, Neb., for examination for promotion for commissions. (May 15, D. M.)

The following named soldiers reported as possessing the necessary legal qualifications, will report not later than May 30, 1900, to the Commanding Officer, Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, to go before an examining board: Commissary Sergt. Charles Abel, U. S. A., Mayari; Corporal John F. Donnelly, Troop G, 8th Cav., Camp R. S. McKenzie, Puerto Principe; Corporal Luther D. Gould, Troop A, 10th Cav., Manzanillo; Private Isaac W. Raliev, Troop A, 10th Cav., Manzanillo. (May 17, D. S. and P. P.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: Major Henry C. Ward, from the 16th Inf. to the 12th Inf.; Major Leven C. Allen, from the 12th Inf. to the 16th Inf. (May 23, W. D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, from the 15th Inf. to the 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Conner, Jr., from the 4th Inf. to the 15th Inf., Co. K. (May 31, W. D.)

ROCHESTER ENCAMPMENT IN HONOR OF GEN. OTIS.

A camp (to be as nearly a model one as practicable) will be established in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., and the following mentioned troops will proceed to the camp for the purpose of participating in the parade incident to the reception in that city of Major-Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., June 15, next: Light Bat. M, 7th Art., from Washington Barracks; two batteries 5th Art. from Fort Hamilton; one battery 5th Art. from Fort Wadsworth; Major J. B. Burbank and one battery 5th Art. from Fort Hancock; hdqrs., band and three companies 15th Inf. from Plattsburgh Barracks; one company 15th Inf. from Fort Ontario; two companies 15th Inf. from Madison Barracks; two companies 15th Inf. from Fort Columbus. The following named medical officers are designated for duty at the encampment: Major C. B. Byrne, Surg., Plattsburgh Barracks; Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst.-Surg., Madison Barracks; Act. Asst.-Surg. W. H. Brooks, Fort Hamilton. A detachment of the Hospital Corps is detailed for duty at the encampment. Col. Edward Moale, 15th Inf., is assigned to the command of the camp and troops assembled therein. (May 23, D. E.)

THERMOMETERS AND HYGROMETERS.

Secretary of War Root has approved the recommendation of Major Gen. Miles that the thermometers and hygrometers recommended by the Board which passed on the matter, be supplied by the Engineer Department as a part of the regular installation, and that thereafter they be supplied by the Engineers and turned over to the Artillery as a necessary adjunct to the fortifications in the original installation of the plant.

ARMY BOARDS.

At Fort Monroe, Va., to report upon the qualifications of Mechanic William H. Harrison, Bat. N, 4th Art., for appointment as electrician sergeant. Detail—Capt. George L. Anderson, 7th Art., and Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, 4th Art. (May 24, D. E.)

The following named officers, members of the board of officers convened by Special Orders, dated March 27, 1900, W. D., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass., on business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept.: Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Barnett, deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.; Major John B. Bellinger, Q. M. U. S. V. May 23, W. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., Q. M., Fort Wright, is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., May 21, to inspect cavalry horses. (May 19, D. Col.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., June 1, 1900, for the examination for promotion of enlisted men for commissions in the U. S. A. Detail—Lieut.-Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. James F. Kimball, Deputy Surg.-Gen., U. S. A.; Major Charles E. Winne, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., recorder. (May 15, D. M.)

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., by Special Orders, Nov. 23, 1898, H. Q. A., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved, and its books, etc., will be turned over to the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., by Special Orders, May 22, 1900, W. D. (May 24, W. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, on June 1, for the competitive examination of en-

(Army continued on page 961.)

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THE PROPOSED ARMOR PLATE FACTORY.

The long controversy over the supply of armor of which the Navy stands in so much need seems to have reached a deadlock in which Congress takes a threatening stand toward the existing makers. Whatever the final action may be, the feeling in that body undoubtedly is strong for an ultimatum. "Sell us armor on our terms or we will build a government plant." In this Congress takes an attitude which is more aggressive than any other nation assumes, for even England, which began many years ago to make heavy armor in a Royal factory, has lately looked to private makers for her supply and granted them a price which is at least equal to that demanded by the American firms. There are some points to be considered in this question that lead to conclusions which, we suspect, have not been fully recognized by our law makers.

The first is that if an armor factory is built it must be a civilian branch of the government and not a navy workshop. No doubt there is a general belief that such work belongs to the Navy, but where are we to find the officers to carry it on? If Congress were to direct Secretary Long to submit the names of ten or twenty officers to oversee this work he would probably reply that he could not spare them from a service that is already cruelly undermanned. Nor can they be obtained in less than ten years by an immediate increase of the naval cadets, for these young men could not be trained in less time to relieve the experienced officers needed. Evidently we cannot have at once an armor plate factory under naval control without withdrawing a first class ship from active service. That is clearly impossible in the depleted condition of the force, upon which the Secretary has made such decided representations to Congress.

Under present conditions the Navy stands as a critic of civilian work. It has no responsibility, except to establish by testing the quality of the plates, and it trains its guns on them without suffering any consequences if they break up. What would happen in a government factory if the officer in charge of the tests smashed a plate that represented a dozen others? Would the lot be rejected? If it were what would be the position of the officer who was responsible for the work of the steel furnaces and rolling mill? Congress is a prying master and when the occasional failure occurred, as it does occur in all works, there would be a day's debate and every secret or improvement developed by experience would receive a wondrous explanation in Congress in which honorable and intelligent officers would be accused of views in chemistry and physics that could emanate only from madmen.

We made the inferior laminated armor during the civil war because we had no machinery to roll it thicker. During the twilight, which settled upon our Navy after that conflict, England developed the thick iron plates and Germany the thick steel plates. Now most of the vessels so armed have been relegated to inactivity for Harvey's discoveries produced an armor that superseded all other and Krupp steel has displaced that. No one can say that the progress of improvement is finally stayed because perfection is reached and it may be that our plate factory would have to be remodeled before it was out of its teens. And what chance is there that Congress would act with the energy that private firms show in such matters?

Though Congress is so aggressive in this business we fear it would do nothing to insure the production of the best armor at the lowest price. The eight hour day would control costs from the first, the large number of workmen would make the factory the prey of local politicians, and the government, not being an owner of coal, iron or nickel mines, would pay the highest prices for all its supplies. It must be considerations of this kind, and a wise aversion to the assumption by government of duties that are best performed by the people, that leads other nations to avoid the step which Congress contemplates.

The dominant feeling against the armor makers seems to be that they will become so overpoweringly wealthy that the government will be accused of fostering a dangerous class of millionaires. It is well known that until the recent rebuilding of the British Navy no other private maker in the world had enjoyed such large contracts for military material at good prices as Krupp, though French makers have nearly rivaled him. In addition to orders from his own government Krupp has made largely for many other nations and also has an immense business in commercial shapes of metal. His establishment now employs more than 40,000 workmen, and in the time of the elder Krupp about 30,000. With all this great business we believe his sworn income from the whole was less than our makers of armor plate are vaguely supposed to derive from that industry alone. This is not to be attributed to close economy on the part of the German government, for the comparison of costs in different countries submitted to Congress showed that Krupp received about the same prices as our makers.

It is an acknowledged principle of trade that low

prices can be secured only by a large output, certainty that the product will sell and prompt payment. The Illinois Steel Company offered to supply armor at \$300 a ton if Congress would satisfy these conditions, but the offer was declined and our government does not in fact treat the manufacturers in such a way as to secure or deserve the lowest prices. A Brown wire gun was delivered about a year ago, being a sample of fifty that had been ordered for the Army, but, we believe, the Ordnance Department has not yet accepted it. The preparations for carrying out an order of that kind are expensive and even waiting is costly. If the Brown gun company did not charge at least a hundred per cent. profit it stands to lose money. The good of the service may make such delays necessary, but the government cannot complain if it is called upon to pay the bill. In this, as in many other things, the cost of government supplies depends as much upon fair dealing as upon the "rapacity of contractors."

We need ships of war and this is a great national need upon which the safety and honor of America depend. Before venturing upon a threat to take the very objectionable step of founding a new and probably unnecessary government industry, Congress should try the effect of planning a yearly provision of new ships, assure to the manufacturers the business such a plan would call for and negotiate for a price in consonance with this steady patronage. Until this is done we do not see how Congress can ask the country to pay for its unwillingness to do business in a business-like way.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL OTIS.

General Elwell S. Otis has the satisfaction of knowing that he returns to the United States after having done as difficult a work as has ever been given to any American soldier, and his promotion to succeed General Merritt as a Major General in the Regular Army ought not to limit his countrymen's appreciation of his great services nor exhaust the expressions of their gratitude.

Upon General Otis devolved the large responsibility of administering a government in our first possession in lands remote from the governing authority. It would have been a troublesome task even if our acquisition had been followed by peace, but, succeeded as it was by a revolution that brought to its support the mistrust of centuries, the opposition of race jealousies, the fierce antagonisms of religious hatreds and untrodden wildernesses of jungle and morass, it presented to our first military governor to confront such a duty a problem that needed the highest order of military skill and administrative capacity to resolve it. A less capable man than General Otis might easily have been led to exaggerate the importance of the military or the civil side of the situation, and thus we would have had a poorly balanced policy that might have left the door open to entanglements of long-enduring perplexity. But by a close application to his daily duties that has astonished our hardest workers in the Army and Navy, General Otis was able to keep within his grasp the control of every one of the multifarious details that were constantly springing up in the rapidly shifting scene, and he has justly escaped the criticism of favoring one branch of his administration at the expense of another. General Otis has been known to his friends as a man of sterling common sense, and it was this quality, rather than erratic brilliancy, that the Philippine situation demanded. That the Administration at Washington recognized this is evidenced by the continued support it has accorded to General Otis, even in the face of a storm of criticism, which, being largely evanescent newspaper hysteria, has long ago subsided and left to the calm consideration of competent students of war and civil government the broad lines of General Otis's work.

That General Otis was allowed by the President to work out the plans which he had set in operation is not a proof that he made no mistakes. It is rather an indication that we have progressed beyond the method, unhappily too common during the civil war, of replacing a commander as soon as he made a mistake, as if the assumption of chief command carried with it the stamp of human infallibility. Whatever errors General Otis committed were not vital to the problem he was trying to solve, and the Government at Washington were wise enough to perceive this. By retaining him, President McKinley has been able to pursue one settled policy undisturbed by the confusion and readjustments that are the inevitable accompaniments of changes in high command. Lincoln's maxim that it is unwise to swap horses while crossing a stream has received an exemplification more than a generation later in the Philippines that ought to give it a high place in the councils of our future governments. When we shall have become graduates in the school of national expansion, it will doubtless be found that many of our best lessons which may not at present impress us were taught us by General Otis.

THE CASE OF COLONEL PETTIT.

The friends of Col. James S. Pettit, 31st Vol. Inf. (captain 1st Inf.), are justly indignant at the stories set afloat to his disadvantage by an officer who has resigned from the volunteer service to engage in private business and whose resignation has been accepted where those of others have been refused. The apparent purpose of these stories is to relieve this officer from the criticism which would naturally follow his withdrawal from the military service in time of war. Colonel Pettit is too well known as an officer of ability, high character and sound judgment to be affected by these stories. That he has been ordered before a court martial implies nothing worse than that he may have in this

instance made a mistake of judgment. The facts in the case, as we learn them, are briefly these:

Colonel Pettit's regiment was sent to Mindanao after General Bates had made his treaty with the Sultan under instructions to do all he could to keep the peace. He was not to antagonize the chiefs, or do anything to bring on trouble and he must of necessity be the judge as to what this required of him. A highwayman was brought in and turned over to Colonel Pettit. The presidente, the local chief, represented that as the offense was a civil one he was the proper custodian of the prisoner. Transfer from the military to the civil authority being usual it was made in this case. Colonel Pettit left to meet an engagement he had to dine on board the U. S. S. Yorktown. No sooner was he out of hearing when the presidente killed his prisoner, testifying on oath when examined that Colonel Pettit had no knowledge of his intention to do so. Under the local law the Sultan and his chiefs have power over life and death. On another occasion Colonel Pettit went unarmed into a Filipino camp and ransomed a prisoner in their hands. This is made a further cause of complaint against him, but not, as we understand it, before the court martial.

Nothing has yet reached the War Department officially concerning this matter, and we are sure that there will be no hasty action in the case of an officer who has so excellent a record as Colonel Pettit. Our officers on duty in the Sulus are placed in a most difficult position, being apparently damned if they do and damned if they don't. They cannot be, and should not be, judged by the ordinary standard of military responsibility in time of peace among civilized people. There must be some standard for the punishment of civil offences, either that we find, or one that we should substitute for it. The task of forcing the Moros to accept our standards is a difficult one and is not in the line of the policy toward them which we have deliberately adopted. Officers should not therefore be judged too harshly for any mistakes they may chance to make.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, our former Minister to Spain, speaking to a correspondent of the New York "Herald" in London recently, expressed the belief that the war with the United States will prove a blessing in disguise for Spain. "The loss of her colonies," he said, "means Spain's national rejuvenation. Relief after years of ceaseless, strength-sapping anxieties, incident to the government of her scattered island possessions, leaves her statesmen free to work out the destiny of their own country. I have unbounded faith in the nation's future. It is blessed with rich natural resources and a patriotic people, and there can be no question that it stands on the threshold of a splendid era, provided the administrative forces are equal to their opportunity. A Spaniard is essentially honorable. He wants to pay his debts. He is jealous of his country's name and credit. The present agitation because of increased taxes will subside as soon as King Alfonso's subjects realize that the additional revenue is necessary to maintain the national honor."

Spain has won increased respect in the United States as the result of the experience which for a time placed her in antagonism to us. We have learned more of the difficulties with which she contended in her American and Pacific colonies, and are disposed to greater charity in our judgment of her. Acquaintance between individual officers of the Spanish and American services has developed into friendships which leave pleasant recollections in their minds. There is reason to believe that a solid ground has been laid for a better understanding between the United States and Spain. The thousands of Spanish soldiers who have returned home from the colonies passing into our possession will have stories to tell of kind treatment, and it will be more difficult hereafter to persuade the untraveled Spanish that the Yankee is as black as he has been painted. They will learn that he is not so bad a fellow as ignorance had disposed them to believe. Nor can we forget the good will and generosity shown by some of the Spaniards to our officials and men who were prisoners to Tagals, as heretofore reported in the Army and Navy Journal.

War has its ameliorations, and among them is the better understanding between nations which often results from it. Whatever difficulties England may have with the South African republics in future, they will not be due hereafter, as they have been heretofore, to a misunderstanding of each others' characters and intentions. Brave men respect each other all the more after they have had an opportunity to try their metal on the field of battle.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 23 decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the contention of the Admiral. In effect this decision will tend to reduce the bounty of the admiral and his crew about one-half. The decision turned entirely upon the point that the statute in giving bounty according to whether the enemy was superior or inferior to our forces specified only the vessels of the enemy or the vessels and shore batteries combined. The chief justice and two other members of the court delivered a dissenting opinion. The original claim of Admiral Dewey and his men was for \$400,000, but the decision of the Court of Claims reduced it to \$200,000. This decision has been sustained by the recent ruling of the Supreme Court. The admiral's personal claim is reduced from \$20,000 dollars to \$10,000. Former Secretary of the Navy Herbert was counsel for Admiral Dewey.

THE BUREAU SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It seems strange that so important a measure as the formation of the Dewey Board has received so little attention from those interested, yet quietly and without ostentation the Secretary of the Navy has instituted what will soon prove to be the most valuable reform in naval affairs that we have witnessed in many years. In spite of the evils that will undoubtedly be predicted by the partisans of the bureau as a consequence of the formation of this board, I venture to say, that in a few years it will be accepted by all who wish the Navy well, as second to no other in beneficial results.

All those who have given much thought to our present naval administration, know the utter inefficiency of the bureau system, and occasionally some one has ventured suggestions of change, but so powerful have the bureau become, and so complex has the system grown, that legislators shrink from the task of reorganization, and with our happy-go-lucky disposition regarding military matters, it has been allowed to continue, in the hope that chance would bring a change, which could only be an improvement. I believe the wish is finally about to be realized.

With the Dewey Board in operation, I hope to see many improvements in our naval administration, but this board is not yet properly constituted to perform all the work that should be assigned to it. The board should be permanent, that is, in session every day, and one-third of the members should be changed every two years; this, whilst retaining the board as a whole in continuous existence so as to preserve an uninterrupted policy, would yet introduce a sufficient number of new members, from time to time, to infuse progressive ideas. It should contain one officer of the new line, of known mechanical ability to represent the engineering and construction branches of the service, but this officer should be selected with a view to obtaining one who is entirely independent of bureau influence or control.

The board's first work should be to formulate an organization for the administration of naval affairs, which will free us from bureau mismanagement and extravagance. In spite of the fact that the bureau officers are capable and honest men they are powerless against such a system. As an evidence of this waste, compare the large number of officers and civilians, now on duty, in the construction and engineering bureaus with the small number in former years, yet at that time all the drawing and designing was done in those bureaus. Now the designing and drawing is done by the contractors, and the officers on duty in the bureaus are engaged in simple clerical duties, or occupied in lobbying with Congress in the interests of their corps. One officer of the Engineer Corps actually conducted a press bureau whilst on duty in the Navy Department.

It is difficult to realize that for so many years the Navy has struggled along under the incubus of such a system; one that cannot be surpassed for expense without compensating results. The destruction of the Engineer Corps, by placing the duties of its officers in the hands of inexperienced men, will aggravate these evils.

It is useless to attempt the improvement of navy yards and stations before the central administration is placed upon a scientific and business footing. The work of reorganization must commence at the head, and then it will soon extend through the body of the service; first to the navy yards and stations, then to the ships and personnel.

It is equally useless to discuss the advisability of building ships in our navy yards whilst superintending officers are handicapped by such a division of work as now endures. What private establishment could exist with such a duplication of shops as prevails at our navy yards, with its attendant duplication of foremen, power plants, and employees. A machine shop in steam engineering, another in equipment, yet another in construction and repair, and a fourth in the yard and dock department, four copper smitheries, with foundries and blacksmitheries, paint shops, pattern shops, carpenter shops, ad infinitum; each with its separate foremen, when one would do for all.

Now that we are increasing our Navy so largely, the matter of economical administration becomes of paramount importance, and should receive earnest attention, and some method should be devised for placing the price of work in our navy yards upon an equality with other large mechanical institutions. To produce such an organization, as would function with a fair state of perfection from the beginning, the plan should be the result of careful study by a board of officers representing the mechanical and financial branches of the service, but selected so as to be uninfluenced by the bureaus. Such a scheme must necessarily place the designing with a homogeneous body of superior officers, the Dewey Board.

With our growing Navy, the defects of the bureau system will be greatly magnified, and it will no longer be able to cope with the needs of the service. I believe it would be advisable to create under the board, a department of naval engineering, to supersede the present bureaus of ordnance, yards and docks, steam engineering, construction, repair and equipment, with one head to be called the director-general of naval engineering, who should be charged with the superintendence of all mechanical work. Under the director-general, there should be a chief of ordnance, a chief of naval engineering, and a civil engineer, each a specialist in those branches. Thus all three departments being under one competent head, we would not witness the present unseemly squabbling and delay, of which the Secretary of the Navy so justly complains. The board having charge of all designing, the director-general should have abso-

lute charge of carrying out the work, also the placing of contracts, these latter to be approved by the board, where the amount is more than \$1,000.

There is no doubt such a system, carefully studied and elaborated, would meet the approval of the great body of our naval officers, as at least nine out of ten with whom I have lately conversed favor some similar change.

I trust these lines will serve to awaken an interest in naval reorganization, with a view to improving the Navy as a whole, and not in the interest of any particular corps or body of officers.

In my next communication I will send you some facts concerning navy yard management that prove the pernicious effects of the bureau system upon those establishments.

VERITAS.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The work on the plans for the Army War College is progressing slowly but surely. General Ludlow, and Colonel Carter of the Adjutant General's Department, will probably visit the Naval War College this summer for the purpose of ascertaining exactly in what manner that institution is managed and thereby getting information which will prove useful in planning the Army College. The board which has the matter of the Army War College in hand has called for suggestions from officers of the Army of well-known standing who have shown unusual interest in the project.

The advisability of sending this summer officers of the Army to the Naval War College for instruction has been carefully gone over in the War Department. Although recognizing the advantage to be gained by so doing the Secretary of War has decided it would be impracticable, considering the lack of officers for active duty, to assign any officers regularly for such service during the forthcoming summer months. A few officers have, however, been given the privilege of going to the college and attending some of the lectures. Adjutant General Corbin will probably attend some of these lectures, as also will Major J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Col. George B. Davis, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art., and Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d Art. The purpose of sending officers of the Army to the Naval War College can be readily seen. They will receive instruction in all matters relating to the science of war, as it deals with operations requiring the joint aid of the two services. The Secretary of War, as well as the Secretary of the Navy, is firmly convinced that this instruction will prove of inestimable benefit to the services. It is the Secretary of War's intention that the Army College shall be thrown open to a limited number of naval officers. In this way an exchange of great benefit will be effected.

The officers in attendance upon the Navy College reported on Friday, June 1, and the officers of the college organized in committees. At 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, June 2, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank W. Hackett delivered the opening address, and at its close, at 11:15 a. m., gives a reception to the officers present.

LIFE AT AN ARMY POST.

Life at army posts in war time is pictured in a description in the New York "Evening Post" of existence during the Spanish-American war at Fort Logan, near Colorado's largest city. What is true of one is substantially true of all. The tragedy of human life loses none of its anguish because it is set to the merry tune of the "Girl I Left Behind Me," or because it is so very common. At Fort Logan were stationed detachments of infantry and artillery. A glowing account is given of the gay life at the post in summer when civilians visited and lived at the officers' row a great deal, and never a gun saluted the flag but a flock of lawn skirts and duck trousers stood in front of the guard-room, and when on nights the city did not dance at the post, the post danced in the city. Ah! in those days the fort was pleasant to the city, the city to the fort; and nobody thought of work or war.

Then the orders to move came. The regiment swung once round the sand road along the officers' quarters, the band playing Custer's old "Garryowen," and tumbled into cars. Only four women were left in officers' row and a detail of men in barracks to look after company property. That night there were few single lights along the whole row. Except for the regiment, all was the same, but the fort was more desolate now than the foothills behind it.

When the women had watched the transports trail out of Tampa, they straggled back to the post. Though most of them had close kin and their old homes near the seaboard, they liked their real deserted homes better. Some, preparing at the first to return, had left their houses with furniture undisturbed. Some had boxed pictures and books. Some had sold out. Returning, many left their boxes untouched, camping until the war should pass and certainty for them come back with peace. Many walls were bare that summer, and packing boxes, nailed up, cumbered the porches where hammocks used to hang.

Jealousy in the Army becomes virulent on occasions. The official Register lies on the centre-table in every house. Each woman knows her husband's place, and the place of the other women's husbands, and knows that the others know that she knows. The lieutenant's wife may give a thousand tears, but she cannot precede the captain's wife, who rose with the captain. The major's wife, who has six names on the Founders' Monument at Hartford and four names signed to the Mayflower compact, walks behind the lieutenant-colonel's wife, who offered, in vain, \$500 to genealogists to find a grandfather for her.

Jealousy and gossip gave way to anxiety when the Army advanced from Siboney. Letters from the mud and bullets shoot the life from meaner passions. The less intimate parts of letters were told from mouth to mouth. Only the girl with the baby kept her letters for her own heart. The old come-and-go from house to house commenced. Nowhere in the country so soon as in the Army posts does indignation rise against the men who blundered. The most timid woman at the fort soon talked wildly against the incompetents. Women cried

with suppressed anger when they read their letters to each other. They became kinder to their servants, wives of soldiers. The servants brought their own letters to their mistresses. The men rarely complained in their letters, the officers never, but the facts they told made comment unnecessary. The enlisted men grumbled against those who commanded their own regimental officers, but praised their own commanders, company and regimental. Praise from privates on the field was a matter of pride to the officers' wives at home. Women whose husbands' names were blessed in the kitchens of the officers' row were proud.

Reports of wounds, sickness, and death dribbled from Siboney to Washington, from Washington to departmental headquarters, and from headquarters to the fort. Upon news, definite or indefinite, women would start East. Some went to the War Department, some to New York, some went to Tampa, some to Jacksonville, on pure guesswork. Women left at the fort had worse fears than those who hurried East. The officers who had been put into the hospital at Siboney, put into transports, for New York, discharged nearer dead than alive, whirled across the whole breadth of the country without nurse, medicine, money, clothes; were lifted speechless from trains at the city and sent dying to the post.

One lived. Before he had been in his own bed three days he had strength to tell his story. Women talked of it who had husbands somewhere on the long road from Santiago, overseas to New York, overland to the fort. It seemed impossible to women who heard that dying officers could travel 5,000 miles without a word sent to their wives, but here was proof, yet living. He had left Cuba on a transport which had not an ounce of medicine aboard.

The other man died. He never told the whole of his story, though he lived two weeks on milk with lime-water and champagne. He had caught fever before Santiago, walked to the coast, dodging ammunition mules going to the hills, had passed the regular station on the way to a hospital in Brooklyn, and left that place as soon as the doctors would discharge him. He had a fever that the doctors did not understand. Two officers, as sick as he was, put him on a Chicago express train. His baggage was a Panama hat, some Spanish buttons, some captured shoulder straps with sabre and belt, some mementoes exchanged with Spanish officers, a photograph of his wife, his diary, and a Spanish flag. When he had to change cars, brakemen lifted him. He died without telling the story of the captured flag.

His wife spread the spoils on a table in her reception-room, underneath the chamber where he was dying. She told the other women what she knew of them and of her husband's journey. She stayed down stairs a few minutes each day, and every time told the story to some one.

That was the final warning to the women on officers' row. All had gone but four. The post was depressing. About the barracks a few wounded men on leave nursed their hurts in the sun. A handful of convalescents sprawled on the hospital porch, playing dominoes. Three-fourths of the houses were closed with boxes blocking the front steps. The curtains were down on the house where the captain had just died. Over towards the railroad station a battery of militia was encamped. On the night it got orders to go East, the men cheered, but only the sentries and the stationmaster and his wife paid any attention. At last word came that the old regiment was ordered to Camp Weymouth. There was just one woman left in the fort that night, but her husband was dead.

TRANSPORT FLEET MANOEUVRES.

In an article appearing in "La Marine Française," and translated by Lieut. J. A. Traut for the last number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," Jean Legrand contrasts our landing at Daiquiri, Cuba, with the landing of Japanese troops during the war with China.

From the disorder of this expedition—henceforth a matter of history—M. Legrand draws the following conclusions: "In a convoy, there must be unity of command and it cannot be embodied in any one but the commander of the escort; in order to convey his directions to the captains, it will be necessary to have on board of each chartered ship one midshipman and two signalmen; in order to simplify the conduct of the convoy, each man-of-war should have charge of a group of merchant vessels whose movements will be regulated by her; it is absolutely impossible to take along such floating material as pontoons, lighters, tank vessels, without running the risk of innumerable delays and annoyances; the commander of the convoy must be identical with the officer in charge of the operation of debarkation; unopposed landings only should be attempted; the speed of the operation is a function of the distance to the landing-place and of the relative number of boats and length of available landing-place; a body of troops is landed for the purpose of taking possession of a port, and in this port are subsequently landed the artillery and stores of this body of troops; in order to carry out a successful debarkation it is necessary to have practiced it before—under any other conditions, the most minute theoretical preparations will not accomplish the end in view."

We fear that the last suggestion will prove a little too much for any government. It is not easy to imagine any country mobilizing an army and sending it forth in a swarm of transports for practice a la Legrand. If this practice became an annual event one can fancy what a howl would be made over the budget when expenses for the legitimate and normal improvement of the services are grudgingly voted.

Two important bills to the staff of the Army were passed by the House May 28. The first provides for the immediate appointment of ten first lieutenants of volunteers for the Signal Corps and the second for five additional officers for the regular service for the Subsistence Department. Both of these bills were favorably endorsed by the Secretary of War as necessary for the efficiency of the service. We have, on several occasions, pointed out the necessity at the present time of having additional officers for both these departments of the Army. The work of the Signal Corps in the Philippine Islands has so greatly increased since last winter that it has become imperative that an increase be made both in the number of men and in the number of officers. The increase in men was made some weeks ago by the Secretary of War and the present bill will temporarily provide for the increase in the number of officers.

In the Subsistence Department the need for officers of the regular service is great and they should be provided immediately. Not only are officers of experience needed in the foreign possessions but they are greatly needed in this country. The Commissary Department without doubt needed an increased number of officers more than any other staff department.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickens. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Address there.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Colon, May 18. Address Port Limon, Costa Rica.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At League Island, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Kingston for Boston May 28. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
 VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Left Nuevitas for Porto Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Tutuila April 18. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
 IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Bremerton, Washington. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington. Capt. Philip H. Cooper to command June 8.
 ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila April 18. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Left Mare Island for Bremerton, May 30. Address Bremerton, Washington.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Manila May 28. Address mail to Manila.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Sailed from Singapore May 24 for Colombo. Is on her return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Colombo June 12, Aden June 25, Port Said July 4, Gravesend Aug. 1, New York, Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila May 28.
 BRUTUS, at Guam.
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. Arrived Manila May 28. Address there.
 CUIGOA, Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane April 2. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Macao. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Manila May 27.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15. Address Manila, P. I.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. At Manila. Address there.
 MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 NANSHAN, at Manila.
 NANTUCKET, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Taku, China, to protect American interests. Will return to Manila.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived at Manila May 22. Address Manila, P. I.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. Arrived at Hong Kong May 30. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Sailed from Colombo May 22 for Port Said. Returning to United States. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Shanghai. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Yokohama. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at Tacoma May 28. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed out of commission.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Gibraltar May 24, leave May 29; arrive Lisbon May 28, leave June 2; arrive Gravesend June 11, leave June 21; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads, Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived at Newport, R. I., from Norfolk May 22. Will leave on European cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Leave May 30; arrive Queenstown June 22, leave June 29; arrive Christiania July 8, leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 23, leave July 28; arrive Stockholm, July 31, leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16,

leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 28, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 28, 1900, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at League Island May 30. Will leave on European cruise following the itinerary: Arrive Southampton July 1, arrive Leith July 13, leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22, leave July 26; arrive Copenhagen July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 26, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
 PENNSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 259 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Capes June 18; arrive New London July 2, leave July 6; arrive New Bedford July 13, leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 30; arrive Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14. Newport, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Newport: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport News June 12, leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25, leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1, leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7, leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13, leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 23, arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sound July 24, leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 12, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived Manila May 15. Will leave Manila June 1. Address mail to Post Office, New York.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Left Washington for Newport, May 31. Address mail to Newport, R. I.
 EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Left Nuevitas for Gibara May 29. Address Santiago, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Barbadoes May 18 for Fort Monroe, Va. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va., May 30. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Kenosha, Wisconsin. Address there.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin M. McCormick. Arrived Port Royal, S. C., May 29. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Lambert's Point, Will go to Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Honolulu May 14 for Guam. Address Manila, P. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Giese. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Yokohama May 22 for Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
 YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Left Fort Monroe, Va., for New York May 30.
 KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Newport News.
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, relit before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamchatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 25.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. McLean, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, May 31; to duty June 1, connection fitting out Mayflower, and to duty as executive and navigating officer when placed in commission.
 Ensign H. H. Rousseau, additional duty with Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
 Ensign C. B. Barnes, detached Alliance May 23; to Lancaster May 28.
 Paym. Clerk B. McCarthy, appointed paymaster's clerk on nomination of Paym. Ray for duty on board Chesapeake, June 1.
 Btsp. P. J. Kane detached coal barge No. 2; to Key West hospital. (Rel.)
 A. A. Surg. W. H. Bucher, detached Alliance when placed out of commission; to duty at Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 MAY 26.—Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached Alliance when out of commission and to War College for instruction.
 Lieut.-Comdr. W. McLean, detached Bureau of Ordnance, May 31, and to Mayflower, June 4, as executive.
 Lieut. C. C. Marsh, detached office Naval Intelligence, June 2, to Mayflower, June 4, as navigator and senior watch officer.
 P. A. Paym. C. Conard, detached Alliance when out of commission; to home and wait orders.
 Chap. A. O. Sykes, detached Alliance when out of commission and to temporary duty on Wabash, June 14.

Lieut. R. K. Crank, order 17th inst. modified. Report Torpedo Station for instruction May 26 instead of June 1.
 Lieut. H. A. Bishop, order 19th inst. modified. Detached Richmond and to Torpedo Station for instruction June 18 instead of June 1.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, detached Alliance when out of commission, and to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic office, Boston, June 14.
 Lieut. A. A. Pratt, detached Branch Hydrographic office, Boston, June 14, and to Torpedo Station for instruction June 16.

A. W. Mach. E. A. Manck, detached Alliance when out of commission, and to Vermont.

Paym. Clerk R. H. Cowan, detached Hartford on arrival at Norfolk, and to Hospital, Norfolk, for treatment.
 Paym. Clerk Jno. John L. Johns, appointment on nomination of Paym. C. Conard (Alliance) revoked.

MAY 27.—Sunday.
 MAY 28.—Ensign S. G. Magill, detached Essex and to hospital, Newport, R. I., for treatment.

Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, sick leave granted for three months; abroad.

MAY 29.—Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, detached New York and to Essex immediately.

Lieut. E. L. Bennett, order May 21, to Torpedo Station for instruction, revoked.

Lieut. C. Bailey, detached Hartford; to home and one months' leave.

Lieut. W. J. Manion, detached Essex and to hospital, Newport, R. I., for treatment.

Lieut. J. V. Chase, detached Lancaster and to Alliance immediately.

Ensign H. Williams, detached Alliance and to Lancaster immediately as watch and division officer.

MAY 31.—Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske, commissioned assistant surgeon from May 15, 1900.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, commissioned Judge Advocate General with rank of captain for term of four years from 4th day of June.

Lieut. J. R. Pringle, detached Naval Academy, June 9, to Texas, June 14, as relief of Lieut. H. Phelps.

Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, detached Navy Yard, Washington, June 9, to Kearsarge, as relief of Lieut. Harrison.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, detached Kearsarge; to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. H. Phelps, detached Texas June 14; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, detached Monongahela to home, June 22.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, order detaching New York to Essex, revoked.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, detached New York to Essex.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached Naval Academy, June 11, to Torpedo Station, Newport, for instruction, June 16.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, detached Naval Academy, June 11, to War College, Newport, June 16, for instruction.

Lieut. H. George, detached Naval Academy, June 11, to Torpedo Station, Newport, June 16, for instruction.

Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, detached Naval Academy, June 11, to Torpedo Station, Newport, June 16, for instruction.

Lieut. J. V. Chase, detached Alliance to duty connection fitting out of Mayflower.

Lieut. H. M. P. Huse, detached Naval Academy, June 11, to Torpedo Station, Newport, June 16, for instruction.

Lieut. C. N. Atwater, detached Naval Academy, June 9, to Monongahela as executive officer June 14.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION PER CABLE MAY 31.

MAY 31.—Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached New Orleans; to Cuiago.

Lieut. N. L. Sawyer, detached New Orleans; to Panay.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Smith, detached Petrel; to New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, detached Bennington; to Petrel.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, detached Bennington; to Dixie.

Surg. O. D. Norton, detached Monadnock; to Bennington.

Lieut. C. A. Carr, detached Monadnock; to Bennington.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes, detached Monadnock; to Concord.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, detached Panay; to Dixie.

Lieut. C. Wells, detached Dixie; to New Orleans.

Lieut. J. L. Latimer, detached Dixie; to Brooklyn.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, detached Dixie; to Cavite Hospital.

Lieut. J. F. McGill, M. C., detached Dixie; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, detached Dixie; to Monadnock.

Ensign F. E. Ridgely, detached Dixie; to Nanshan.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, detached Brooklyn; to Bennington.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, detached Brooklyn; to Bennington.

Naval Cadet E. T. Constain, detached Brooklyn; to Bennington.

Naval Cadet C. W. Cole, detached Brooklyn; to Princeton.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre, detached Brooklyn; to Helena.

Asst. Btsp. F. R. Hazard, detached Brooklyn; to General Alaya.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert, detached Concord; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. H. G. MacFarland, detached Dixie; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. J. Lynch, M. C., detached Cavite Station; to Dixie (condemned by survey).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 25.—2d Lieut. W. R. Coyle and R. S. Hooker, and H. C. Snyder and H. C. Reisinger, ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to attend the course beginning on the 1st proximo.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe for duty in connection with the inspection of the U. S. S. Kearsarge by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

MAY 26.—2d Lieut. H. D. F. Long, detailed as member and recorder of the board for the award of good conduct medals in the place of 1st Lieut. J. S. Bates.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, detailed as judge advocate of a general court martial at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., May 29.

MAY 28.—Major T. C. Prince, ordered to Washington, D. C., in connection with opening of bids for annual supplies.

MAY 29.—Col. Geo. C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to inspect the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Major G. C. Goodloe, Paym., ordered to pay the marines stationed in the District of Columbia, for the month of May.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, detached from duty on the board for the examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants.

Major L. Karmann, appointed president of board for the examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants, in the place of Major Lauchheimer.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 25.—Capt. H. T. Blake, detached from the Galveston, and ordered to his home.

2d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, detached from the Winona, and detailed to the Naval War College.

Chief Engr. J. R. Daily, granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 26.—Capt. W. C. Coulson, granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. M. A. Healy, assigned to the command of the McCullough temporarily.

MAY 28.—3d Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, granted twenty days' leave.

MAY 29.—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, granted an extension of leave for six days.

Capt. O. S. Willey, granted thirty days' leave.

Captain C. A. Abbey, 2d Lieut. G. C. Carline, G. M. Daniels, 3d Lieut. E. E. Mend, and Cadets F. R. Shoemaker and J. L. Ingle, Jr., registered at the Department during the past week.

Capt. F. Shoemaker, who has been absent for six weeks on a general tour of inspection of the vessels and stations of the Revenue Cutter Service, on the Pacific coast, returned to the Department on Thursday, and received a warm welcome from his many friends in the Department.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD ATTACKS SENATE AMENDMENT.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on May 31 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy an emphatic protest against the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing that retired officers of the Navy may be assigned to active service in time of peace. Secretary Long forwarded the Admiral's letter to the naval committees of the Senate and the House. Admiral Crowninshield in his letter says that the amendment really amounts to the abolition of the retired list of the navy, as it abolishes all of its privileges. The objection to such a measure as applied, especially to the older officers on the retired list, is the great uncertainty that will always exist with such officers regarding their status. The state of rest to which they are entitled from their age or longer service, and which they were promised on their entry into the service, will be done away with.

The proposed legislation will be a blow at the esprit de corps, and through internal jealousies and dissensions the efficiency of the body will be greatly injured. Officers on the active list, trained to subordination to those whom they consider properly placed over them by law, will find it very hard to give cheerful obedience to officers who during the years of recent advancement in naval matters have been passing their time on the retired list, out of all touch with all modern naval matters and exempt from the hardships of the service. Again, there will be inevitable confusion in regard to all matters of rank and procedure. An officer retired years ago as an ensign, whose classmates may now be captains, might find himself serving under junior lieutenants, lieutenants, and lieutenant-commanders who graduated from the Naval Academy many years after he did. For these and other reasons Admiral Crowninshield recommends the striking out or modification of the amendment so as "to limit the employment of retired officers to those who have not been retired for age or after forty years' service, and who, on being examined by professional and medical boards, are reported fit for duty." In forwarding the letter Secretary Long said he concurred in the suggested modification.

CAPT. MCGOWAN GUILTY.

The charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., are three in number and are as follows: Charge 1—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline; Charge 3—Neglect of duty. The specifications allege that the accused while in command of the U. S. S. Monadnock, at Cebu, P. I., "without proper discretion" fired a revolver in the direction of a native shore boat and mortally wounded a Filipino, "and well knowing that it was his duty as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Monadnock to report to the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force to which the Monadnock was attached, the circumstances attending the said shooting, did, nevertheless, at the time of said occurrence, and thereafter while in command of said vessel, wholly neglect and fail to make such report to his commander-in-chief; and the said McGowan did, therein and thereby, neglect his duty as commander of a vessel of the U. S. Navy."

The court-martial which met at the Washington Navy Yard on May 29 concluded its work on May 31 by finding Capt. McGowan guilty of all the charges and imposed a sentence of suspension from duty for two years on one-half sea pay and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. All the members of the court signed a statement recommending clemency. No action will be taken by Secretary Long until the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has reviewed the record. In his defense Captain McGowan testified that the native killed had approached the Monadnock in a casco, contrary to regulations, to prevent smuggling of liquor on board. He was warned twice to move away and did so, but again approached it. Captain McGowan then fired a shot at the water in the direction of the casco. In answering the charge of not reporting the occurrence to Admiral Watson, Captain McGowan said that he had reported it to the military commander at Cebu and believed he had complied with all the requirements in so doing. Major Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, the Judge Advocate of the court, admitted that the shot had not been fired with any intent to kill the native, but contended that it was fired in a careless and reckless manner.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

What with the recent trip to San Juan de Puerto Rico and the still more recent passage of Assistant Secretary Hackett to New York, the U. S. S. Dolphin has been one of the busiest vessels in commission for some time past, and it seems likely that a similar experience will fall to her share the greater part of the coming summer.

Considerable stir is being made by the people of Norfolk over the transfer to the New York Navy Yard of the U. S. S. Texas for the repairs of which that ship stands in such need, and as the politicians have begun to take a hand in the controversy it will not be surprising if the ship is taken back to Norfolk and the work done at that yard. The repairs necessary are quite extensive in character and include, among other things, the substitution of metal for all bulkheads throughout the ship. This is in keeping with the recommendations of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The flagship New York is slated for going out of commission before long, and it is believed her place will be taken by the battleship Kearsarge, in which case the itinerary of the latter ship for the summer will be modified in accordance with the changed circumstances.

A recent letter from the U. S. S. Newark, dated Yokohama, gives some interesting details of that ship's experience in towing and conveying the partially disabled Monadnock from Manila to Hong Kong, and then, following the repairs to the Monadnock, conveying the monitor back to Manila. The monitor can steam but eight knots an hour, and as the weather during the trip from Hong Kong to Manila was calm, the Newark had considerable difficulty in keeping her speed down to the limit set by her consort. The two coast defense ships, the Monterey and the Monadnock, are voted nuisances by the whole fleet. It is likely, however, that both these valuable craft will be retained on the station for a fighting nucleus in case of future difficulties. Whatever may be said of their comfort and sea-going qualities, these ships are fine fighting machines in smooth water and for harbor defense. There would seem to be no good reason why the monitor style of vessel cannot be made as comfortable, or, perhaps we should say, as uncomfortable, as a more modern battleship like our latest marine construction, the Kearsarge, for example. The comfort of

such vessels is dependent on artificial draft and artificial light, and there is no good reason why these should not be used with equal effect on a properly constructed monitor without sacrificing the simplicity, invulnerability and the relative inviolability which were the distinguishing features of the original type.

The Navy Yard at Havana, which has been under the control of the Navy since the occupation of that city by the American forces, will be turned over to the Army at the request of the Secretary of War. The War Department will immediately take steps to improve the yard and make it more habitable for government officials. There has never been any intention on the part of the Navy Department to continue the station as a navy yard and the transfer was not objected to in any manner. The large floating dry dock at Havana will be purchased from the Spanish Government for the sum of \$250,000.

Under "Dockyard Notes" the London "Engineer" of May 11 has the following items: The recently launched Spanish cruiser Estramadura is a small ship of 2,030 tons. She will carry four 5.5in. and four 4in. quick-firers, four 6-pounders and two machine guns. She is more or less a sister to the Rio de la Plata, and, like that cruiser, is the result of patriotism—her cost being defrayed by Spaniards in South America, who recently raised subscriptions to improve the home navy.—The new Italian armored cruisers will be of 8,500 tons, 441ft. long, 63ft. beam, belted with 6in. armor, and armed with twelve 8in. quick firers, and from one to two dozen 12-pounders. Italy has thus dropped the 6in. gun, and it is only a matter of time probably before other nations follow suit. Italy often leads in these matters, and though she drew blank with the Sardinia class, she has generally been followed.—The Russian ironclad Peresviet has not, after all, been fitted with the projected huge mast of the minaret type, but with two of the ordinary Russian type of mast. She is the first ship in the Russian navy since the Alexander and Nikolai to be fitted with two military masts. Some of the superstructure around the foremast has also been removed. Germany has copied the Russian mast, and the Fürst Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II. are both fitted with a couple of them. The typical German mast with half a dozen tops has gone the way of the dodo, so far as new ships are concerned. Practically every nation is now building the low fighting top, for which obvious advantages on the score of stability are claimed.

The new British torpedo destroyer Cobra, which has just been completed on the Tyne, has, according to advices from London May 23, beaten the Viper's record, making 35.886 knots per hour. The Admiralty is arranging a long series of trials for the Viper, which also has turbine engines, in all conditions of sea and weather.

The new Revenue cutter Seminole, built at Baltimore, is ready for commission. She is temporarily in charge of 1st Lieut. Horace B. West. The new craft resembles in appearance the Algonquin type of revenue cutter, although a trifle smaller. Her speed is said to be sixteen knots.

Reports have been received at the Navy Department announcing the arrival at Taku, China, of the United States cruiser Newark. This vessel, which has been designated as the flagship of Rear Admiral Kempf, will be the nucleus of the fleet which it is proposed to send to China to protect the interests of American citizens from the outbreaks against foreigners.

In the opinion of Rear Admiral Sampson our hardy coast fishermen would be the best body to enroll as a naval Reserve. "A young, strong, rough and ready fisherman of Gloucester or Salem or other port on our New England coast could," says Admiral Sampson, "be developed in winter to a very valuable reserve man with three or four months' work on board ship in the Caribbean."

The discussion of the qualifications of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the position of U. S. district judge, has brought to light the fact that he received \$5,000 for securing the sale to the government for \$80,000, during the Spanish war, of the yacht Enquirer, which cost its owner \$45,000 and was sold finally by the government for \$25,000.

The U. S. S. Albany, Comdr. Craig, was placed in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on May 29. She will coal at Southampton.

The U. S. S. Newark, Capt. McCalla, with Rear Admiral Kempf second in command of the Asiatic station on board, arrived on May 28, at Taku, at the mouth of the Pei Ho river. Rear Admiral Remy arrived at Cavite also on May 28 on the Brooklyn, and assumed personal command of the naval force in Philippine waters. Since relieving Rear Admiral Watson of the command of the Asiatic station at Yokohama he has been visiting Japanese and Chinese ports. Rear Admiral Remy has notified the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Kempf will command all American naval vessels north of Hong Kong.

The rebellion in China of the "Boxers" has assumed such a critical phase that the powers have been compelled to take stringent measures to protect the lives of foreigners. On the night of May 29 the U. S. S. Newark landed 108 men with a machine gun amid much enthusiasm at Tientsin. British, Italian, Russian and French warships also landed men to guard the foreign legations. The capture of Peking by the rebels is not considered unlikely.

William Cullen Brewster, a prominent citizen of New York, father of the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., died May 30 at his home in New York City.

The U. S. S. New York, Captain Snow, with Rear Admiral Norman H. Farguhar on board, has arrived at Newport, R. I., from New York. She is ordered to Newport in connection with the War College course, which will begin on June 2.

A despatch from St. Thomas, West Indies, states that the U. S. S. coast survey steamship Blake, while surveying Culebra, or Passage Island, off the east coast of Porto Rico, struck a sunken rock and sustained some damage, necessitating her docking at St. Thomas for repairs.

The transport Meade, which arrived at San Francisco on May 30, had on board the bodies of 112 soldiers who died in the Philippines. Three cases of smallpox sent the ship into quarantine.

An interesting experiment in naval gunnery is reported from Portsmouth, England, where the old turret ship Belleisle, built twenty-two years ago, was recently made a target for the guns of the first-class British battleship Majestic. The Belleisle, which has twelve inches of armor on her sides, nine inches over her bulkheads and gun positions and from nine to sixteen inches of deck plating, was moored, completely equipped with torpedo and splinter nets, etc., as she would be in action. The Majestic, of 14,900 tons displacement, carrying four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firers, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders and eight smaller rapid-fire guns, steamed past at seven knots' speed within a mile distance, opening fire with all her guns. The 12-inch guns

were aimed at the central battery of the Belleisle and the smaller guns at the other parts of the old turret ship, one object being to explode a live torpedo left in a torpedo tube of the Belleisle.

The firing lasted nine minutes. In six minutes the Belleisle was in flames, and many explosions had been heard. Tugs with working parties extinguished the flames, after which examination showed that the shots of the Majestic had riddled the Belleisle. She was a complete wreck inside, the shells having pierced her lightly armored and unprotected portions, but not the thick armor with which she had been specially fitted for the experiment. It is understood that one result of the experiment will be to discontinue all employment of wood in the future construction of British warships.

The War Department will, in the near future, order one or two regiments of cavalry to the Philippine Islands for duty. The mode of warfare now being conducted by the Filipinos is such that to end the trouble cavalry will be necessary. This is the consensus of opinion among officers who have recently returned to this country and officers who are still in the Philippines and have recently made reports to the War Department. The 6th is one of the regiments of cavalry selected for service in the Philippines. For many months it has been the intention to send this regiment to Manila. It is the wish of the department to send officers who have not seen foreign service. This will naturally necessitate several transfers. The order of assignment will be issued by the War Department in the near future.

The "British Naval and Military Record" says that it is becoming an interesting problem as to how long the annual farce of voting battleships which can never be laid down is to continue. Each year the First Lord of the Admiralty presents to Parliament a shipbuilding programme which he solemnly treats as though it were likely to be realized. He estimates the cost of the operations, and the House of Commons votes the money, which will not in any case be spent in the way directed. Although money may be voted for shipbuilding, it by no means follows that it will be expended on construction.

The French fleet is to be provided with a new quick-firing gun, said to be superior to any now in use, and an order has been given to the Ruelle Works, Charente, for the supply of 100 of these cannon to the fleet before the end of the year. The gun is of 16m. (6.3in.) caliber, throws a projectile of 52 kilos (114 lbs.), has a muzzle velocity of 900 metres (2,952 ft.-secs.), and can be fired five times per minute. The projectile will pierce steel armor-plate of 32 centimetres (12.6 in.) in thickness, and of 20 centimetres (7.8 in.) up to 3,000 metres.

An Italian royal decision just promulgated re-establishes chaplains in the Navy. The Franciscan order is to have charge of the chaplain service, the Queen and the Duchess D'Orta assuming the expenses involved.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle, en route to Bering Sea.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Newbern, N. C.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GREENHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. P. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Seattle, Washington.
McCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Seattle, Wash.
McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Washington.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Seattle, Wash.
SEMINOLE, Lieut. H. B. West. Baltimore, Md.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. B. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.
WYCK, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Bennett. At Portland, Me.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.
ATHENS—Seattle, April 23.
TURNER—New York, May 29.
CROOK—San Juan, P. R., to Santiago, May 29.
EGBERT—San Francisco.
FLINTSHIRE—San Francisco to Manila May 15.
GRANT—Manila to San Francisco, May 15.
HANCOCK—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, April 17.
INDIANA—Manila, March 27.
INGALLS—Havana, May 16.
LAWTON—San Francisco to Seattle, May 24.
LEELANAWA—Manila to San Francisco, April 23.
LENNOX—Manila, April 19.
LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, May 16.
McLELLAN—New York, March 23.
McPHERSON—At New York, May 31.
MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., May 30.
PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.
PORT ALBERT—Manila, P. I., March 16.
PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 1.
ROSECRANS—Seattle, May 13.
SELDWICK—New York to Havana, May 21.
SUMNER—At Manila, P. I., May 23.
SHERMAN—San Francisco, April 26.
SIAM—Manila to San Francisco, May 12.
THOMAS—San Francisco, May 16.
WARREN—Manila, P. I., May 23.
WRIGHT—San Juan, May 17.
WESTMINSTER—San Francisco to Manila, April 30.
WYFIELD—San Francisco to Seattle, May 6.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.
RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.
TERRY—At New York April 8.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1900: Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas J. Senn, to be a lieut. from the 31st of Dec., 1899.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Jay H. Sypher, to be a lieut. from the 11th of January, 1900.
Charles Norman Fiske of Massachusetts, to be an asst. surg. from the 15th of May, 1900.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 26, 1900.

The sad news was telegraphed to this post on May 20 announcing the drowning at Princeton, N. J., of Christopher Colon Augur, of Evanston, Ill., son of Major Augur, of the 4th U. S. Cav. His mother and his sisters are at this post, spending the winter months with Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., whose wife is one of the daughters of Major and Mrs. Augur. Mr. Augur's death is extremely sad and painful, because all the plans had been made for the mother and a sister to join him last of this month, spending the summer together at some resort. Christopher Colon Augur was the youngest child and only son of Major and Mrs. Augur; he was the beau-ideal of a college athlete—nearly six feet in height and well proportioned, a close student, a loving son and devoted brother, possessing all those manly qualities which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Funeral services were held on May 26.

Fort Crockett, near Galveston, Tex., one of the posts in this department, is jubilant over the publication by Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., of estimates for new buildings there. This will give Galveston quite a building boom and the new post will add one more to the many attractions the city can boast of.

Miss Hiteskell, who has been spending the winter months with her sister, the wife of Act. Asst. Surg. Kennedy, U. S. A., started for her far distant home in Chambersburg, Pa.

Lieut.-Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., and Chief Surgeon of this department, has gone on a tour of inspection to Fort Brown and other posts in Western Texas. Colonel Cleary is an indefatigable worker, interesting himself not only in the duties of his department, but in the personnel of his corps.

Mining Engineer Roberts, youngest son of Col. C. L. Roberts, A. G. of this department, arrived at the post May 20 to spend several days with his parents. Mr. Roberts has an important and lucrative situation near Monterey, Mexico.

Mrs. Joseph Leitch is spending the week with her husband, who is in command of Camp McKibbin, Leon Springs, Tex. Mrs. Leitch enjoys tent life, and with her little daughter Margery is having a good time at this delightful target range.

Capt. Frederick Sibley, Act. I. G., U. S. A., has been confined to his room suffering from malarial cachexia. Captain Sibley served quite a while in Cuba, but, strange to say, was not affected by the malaria until he moved into Texas a few weeks since.

Lieutenant Cruikshank of Bat. K, 1st U. S. Art., has a sportsman's love for a dog and gun, and any fine day he can be seen with several new candidates for his favor tagging along at his heels. He is said to be the owner of an extra fine Parker shotgun. The gun may be good, but something must be radically wrong with the powder or shells when one shoots twelve times at doves—on the wing—and hits nothing but a tame chicken tied to a fence. We do not vouch for the truth of this story, but we do know their "mess" had fried chicken for dinner the day after the hunt, and if you do not believe it, why, ask Lieutenant Ferguson, of the same battery, who ate the "drumstick."

There is some talk of Battery K, 1st U. S. Art., going to Dallas during the State Fair to appear in a competitive drill with a light battery of the National Guard of Texas. There is no officer in the service who gives more time to his battery or takes more interest in its well-being and the well-being of his men and animals than Capt. Clermont L. Best.

Co. C, 25th Inf., which has been for the past month under the command of Capt. Joseph Leitch out target practicing at Leon Springs, will probably return to the post May 29 on the train, as the heat is now intense and the roads are in a deplorable condition for the marching of foot soldiers.

The friends of Mrs. McKibbin, wife of the department commander, will be much gratified to learn that she has greatly improved under the treatment of a specialist in Baltimore. The General, who accompanied her East, is expected to return in the near future, but Mrs. McKibbin and Miss Bessie will spend the summer visiting the seashore resorts, and part of the time they will be the guests of friends in Chambersburg, Pa., the General's boyhood home.

It is now Captain Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., instead of Lieutenant, and his numerous friends are now congratulating him on his well-earned promotion. Captain Bush is a soldier by nature as well as by profession; he is prompt and active and at all times a soldierly soldier.

Lieut. Frank Ferguson, of Light Battery K, 1st Art., leaves May 27 for his home in Tennessee on a two weeks' leave of absence.

Major Keep, retired, who has been on the sick list for a few days, is now recovered and is enjoying his usual walks about the post.

Mrs. J. R. Callahan, wife of Sergt. Major Callahan, has started on a visit to relations living in Terre Haute, Ind., and from there she will proceed to her girlhood home, near Covington, Ky., where she expects to remain during the summer months.

Much interest has been manifested here in the trial of Private Reuben Lewis, of Company C, 25th Inf., for the wanton murder of Private Samuel Brown, of Company G, of the same regiment, which occurred last February. It was an act of revenge because Brown was suspected of having reported Lewis for some trifling neglect of duty. Lewis was given into the custody of the civil authorities.

Capt. C. L. Hodges, 25th Inf., post commander, is greatly interested in the trial which began May 26 in the Federal Court. Fearing that the accused had no money to employ counsel, Captain Hodges personally raised quite a sum of money by subscription for his defense.

Mrs. Arthur Thayer, wife of 1st Lieut. Thayer, 3d Inf., has as guests her mother and sister, who will spend several weeks at the post.

There are many officers now stationed in the post and department who served when the man was considered lucky who could go from the quarters to the old sutler store without dodging a Comanche arrow. Many of these officers culled the best and sweetest of female loveliness of San Antonio after the Civil War and the days of reconstruction. Capt. Fred Sibley, Acting Inspector General, who has a most enviable record, dating back to the Modoc War and the campaign among the lava beds. The Captain married Miss Fannie, the second daughter of the late Mrs. I. A. Pascal, whose husband was the brother of General McKibbin's wife. Then comes Col. Roberts, A. A. G., who married the belle of the season, Miss Duval, daughter of the late U. S. Judge Thomas H. Duval, of Austin, Tex. There is Major John L. Bullis, Chief Paymaster, and with him are Major Cresson, Major Whitmer and Colonel Miller, each of whom captured one of the fair daughters of the Lone Star State, and

last but not least, along in the early 50's, comes Colonel Steel and Colonel Withers. There are indications that others now at the post are desirous of following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.

Miss Maddox, of Austin, Tex., is now visiting Miss Laura Roberts, the daughter of Acting Adjutant Roberts of the departmental force.

The post and department quarters will soon take on a more lonely look. The shutters and blinds will soon be pulled down in the house of Mrs. Burns, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Burns, of the 40th U. S. Vol., who goes to Cleveland, Ohio. The wife and daughter of Colonel Cyrus Roberts will visit their son, a mining engineer, near Monterey, Mexico. The family of Colonel Cleary will not take up quarters here until some time in the fall, and there are others contemplating trips to the seashore, while your correspondent will continue to do business at the old stand all summer.

Major A. S. B. Keys, retired, is spending a little while with his friend, Capt. J. Leitch, of the 25th U. S. Inf., who, with his command, is still at the target range at Leon Springs. Major Keys has recently lost a son-in-law, Lieut. Luna, killed by the Filipinos, and within a few weeks comes a cablegram telling him of the death of his son, Lieut. Maxwell Keys, by drowning at one of the rapid and deep rivers of Luzon. The Major and his family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their great sorrow.

J. S. K.

NEWS OF THE NAVY AT NORFOLK.

At anchor and partially moored to piling just astern of the receiving ship, is the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. A young lady who was present at one of the entertainments on board the receiving ship Franklin remarked, and truly, too, that the Mercedes always reminded her of "ghost." It is sad to see this wreck of bygone splendor, to behold the horrible and colossal wounds and rents that have devitalized this only specimen of what we did to Spain's glorious fleet. It is a night-mare, the proximity of this monument to the gaieties of the weekly Tuesday afternoon dances. No more on board this hulk will the "devil be chased out of the sheaves," the weird, the gloomy, the devil remains.

It may not be plain to every one what is meant by chasing the devil out of the sheaves, and a word of explanation, perhaps, would not be amiss. Some time back, in one of the numerous Spanish naval wars, a certain Spanish man-of-war was captured by the enemy because a rope became caught in a block or sheave, and the Spaniard, therefore, not being able to manoeuvre, came to grief. Ever since, at sun-down, it is the navy regulations of Spain that on board each ship the men must go aloft and examine all sheaves to see that the ropes run clear.

Work is being hastened on the collier Alexander, and the ship soon, it is surmised, will again be ordered to Manila with another load of coal.

The Navy Yard Dispensary has been moved back to its old location nearer the dock, where extensive filling in is in progress just within the newly completed sea-wall.

Several colliers are moored at the docks, and at piling about the receiving ship, filled to their capacity with coal ready for orders; there is a skeleton crew on them, the Marcellus being the flagship, as it were, in charge of a boatswain.

There is now being built and nearing completion, at this yard, a most substantial picket launch. This launch will no doubt do much credit to the Construction Department. The new launch will be much larger than those now in use.

The U. S. S. San Francisco (Capt. Dick Leary's ship) is still painted with red lead, the final color not having been applied, up to this writing, by Constructor Stahl's artisans. Although work seems to be going on continuously on the San Francisco, yet it is learned that she will not be ready for commission until late in 1901.

Postmaster Samuel Lake Burroughs, whose father was a vigorous Republican during the Civil War between the States, and who is himself now one of the foremost Republican leaders of this district, has accomplished what his predecessor (a Democrat) would not have dared even to suggest. He has, by constant and eloquent pleading with the authorities at Washington, succeeded in getting the Postal Department to allow him to close the post-office at Portsmouth, Va., on the day set aside for the observance of Confederate Memorial Day. So, therefore, Sunday hours will be observed on that day in honor of the Confederate dead.

NORFOLK.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 23, 1900.

The excitement caused in the garrison through the shooting of young Alfred C. Bergum while attempting to escape from his guards is still intense, and considerable feeling among the soldiers is being developed over the affair. Bergum's friends are attempting to establish a boycott against Sergt. Isaac S. Martin, who, in accordance with his duty, shot the escaping prisoner. Martin's officers generally commend his action, but many of the soldiers say that Bergum could have been captured without being killed, and severely condemn his slayer.

The baseball game Sunday, May 20, between Troop F, 6th Cav., and Battery I, 3d Art., was a remarkable exhibition. The game began at 11 o'clock in the morning and was finished at 6 o'clock at night, with only eight innings played. The score was 36 to 50, with the gunners the victors.

Troops F and G of the 6th Cav. left on May 21 for their annual summer encampment at the Government parks, Major Rucker commanding. Troop F goes to Yosemite and Troop G to Sequoia National Park.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Houghton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Houghton, to Lieut. Elmer Wright Clark.

Col. E. M. Coates is at the Occidental with his family. Major Philip F. Harvey has been granted a month's leave of absence. He will go East on the sad journey of taking the remains of his wife, who died recently, to Cincinnati, O. Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Pope will be on duty temporarily in command of the post hospital.

Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, assistant surgeon, who came in on the Thomas, has been assigned to duty in the garrison.

Mrs. Willcox, wife of Capt. Willcox, 6th Cav., left May 24 for her home in New Jersey.

Act. Asst. Surg. Edward P. Hayward has been ordered to his home in New York for annulment of contract.

A very enjoyable hop was given Friday, May 25, by

the officers and ladies of the garrison. The guests were received by Miss Rawles, daughter of Col. Rawles, 3d Art. Many friends of the officers and ladies were present from San Francisco.

Dr. Craig and his family are recent arrivals in the garrison. The doctor is very comfortably settled in quarters No. 10.

Mrs. Parker is a guest of Mrs. Rucker, wife of Major Rucker, 6th Cav.

Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee are visiting San Francisco. On June 6 they leave for Japan and a tour of the world.

Capt. W. H. McMinn, retired, is at the Lick.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of Major Matthews, who was for some time in charge of the General Hospital, and who is now assistant surgeon at St. Paul, is with friends in San Francisco, seriously ill.

Col. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., has taken rooms at the Occidental. His daughter, Mrs. Saltzman, wife of Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 9th Cav., who was visiting the Colonel, was called away suddenly by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her husband at Fort Apache, A. T.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, arrived from the East on May 26 and is at the Palace Hotel. This is his first visit to San Francisco in thirty-one years, but the time is not so long that he will not be remembered by the many naval officers and others who knew him when he was stationed at Mare Island. He comes West on an inspection trip that will consume probably a month's time, most of which will be spent between here and Mare Island.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1900.

The ninth spring athletic meeting under auspices of the Navy Athletic Association took place here May 26, and four Naval Academy records were broken. The events were: 100 yard dash, won by Wilson, 10 and 3-5 secs.; mile run, McNair, 4 mins. and 45 and 3-5 secs., breaking former record of 5 mins. 3 secs.; running high jump, tied by Wainwright and Blackburn at 5 ft. and 7 1-2 in., breaking record; putting shot, Adams, 33 ft. 8 ins.; running broad jump, Willson, 20 ft. 7 ins., breaking record of 20 ft. 2 ins.; throwing hammer, Wade, 92 ft. 2 ins.; quarter mile run, Wilson, 55 sec.; half mile run, McNair, 2 mins. 17 4-5 secs.; 120 yards hurdle race, Berrien, 16 4-5 secs., breaking record of 19 secs.; pole vault, Norris 9 ft. 6 ins.; relay race, won by first class team, Landenberger, Berrien, Huff and Noa. No time taken. Swimming, 50 yards, plunge start, Gannon, 37 2-5 secs.; wind and waves were against the swimmers and helped to make the slow time. To break four of the records of the Academy, an institution that holds four world's records, was a good day's work for the cadets.

The officers of the course were: Referee—Comdr. Charles E. Coolahan; judges, Lieut. E. W. Eberle, Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, Prof. N. M. Terry, Cadet R. L. Berry, Cadet H. W. Osterhaus; starter, Prof. P. J. Dashiell; time-keepers, Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle, Cadet C. P. Snyder, Cadet B. T. Bulmer; measurers, Lieut. W. V. Pownell, P. A. Surg. M. R. Piggett, Mr. Strohm, scorers, Cadet W. W. Galbraith, Cadet R. J. Zogbaum, Jr.; clerk of the course, Cadet C. S. Freeman; manager of the track, Cadet Geo. B. Landenberger.

The last of the Thompson trophy races was sailed by the Naval Cadets May 25. Those qualified to enter by previously winning a race were Naval Cadets John A. Spillman, John G. Church, Harry K. Cag and Edward S. Jackson, Jr. Twenty-five buoys were set afloat in the Severn, a stiff easterly wind was blowing and the four catboats sailed handsomely. Spillman picked up 20 buoys, Jackson 3, Cag 2 and Church none. Cadet Spillman had assisting him Naval Cadets Herbert C. Cooke and John W. Schoenfeld. The prize is a \$40 binocular offered by R. M. Thompson, of New York, a graduate of the Naval Academy. Prof. N. M. Terry and Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., were the judges.

Col. George C. Read, Adj. and Insp. of the Marine Corps inspected the marines on dress parade May 24 and examined the site for tents for the marine guard, the flooring for which is being laid on the Government farm.

A bronze tablet has been erected in the chapel by the officers and professors of the Academy to the late Prof. William Wirt Fay, for 37 years professor at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Philip H. Cooper, formerly superintendent of the Naval Academy, who has been ordered to command the battleship Iowa, is visiting Annapolis.

The Columbia-Navy boat race is off for good this season, a telegram having been received from Columbia stating that the crew could not come. There is not only disappointment, but indignation, at the Academy over this withdrawal from the contest. The Naval Cadets, on the receipt of this telegram, broke up the crews, abandoned their training table, elected their captain for next season and bade coach Ten Eyck "good-bye," and he left for his home. Naval Cadet Roger Williams, of New York, is the new captain. He pulled No. 5 in this year's first crew, and is known as the Hercules of the Academy. He is twenty years old and weighs 170 pounds. The manager of the crew is Charles Willis Fisher, Jr., of Maryland.

The class of 1898, which graduated 189 men in February, four months earlier than usual, to take part in the Spanish-American war, begins to send in results of the examinations for promotion. This year the Academic Board forwarded examination papers to the several stations on which the cadets were serving, and the cadets were examined by these boards, the results being forwarded to the Naval Academy. When the Academic Board assigned the cadets the marks that determine their places on the register of the Navy.

The following is a list of the class of 1898 with the order in which they passed at their examinations: 1. John Halligan, Mass., 2; Henry Williams, Md., 3; Wm. Carleton Watts, Pa., 4; Geo. L. Smith, N. H., 5; Henry T. Wright, Ala., 6; Hermon J. Elson, Miss., 7; Wilbur G. Briggs, N. Y., 8; Fletcher L. Sheffield, Ga., 9; Ralph N. Marble, Jr., Minn., 10; Henry C. Dinger, Wis., 11; James A. Hand, Jr., S. D., 12; Lyman A. Cotton, N. C., 13; Edward Woods, Mass., 14; Alex. N. Mitchell, Ohio, 15; Charles Boone, Ohio, 16; Louis Shane, Neb., 17; Edward W. McIntyre, Cal., 18; Frank Lucius Pinney, Conn., 19; Wm. P. Cronan, Conn., 20; Ulysses S. Macy, 21; Zeno E. Briggs, Neb., 22; Walter B. Tardy, Ark., 23; William T. Tarrant, Texas, 24; Guy W. Fuller, Wis., 25; Clarence A. Abele, Mass., 26; Wm. B. Wells, Iowa, 27; Yancy S. Williams, S. C., 28; Edward T. Consteln, Penn., 29; Thos. L. Johnson, Kans., 30; George T. Pettigill, Idaho, 31; John A. Schoenfeld, Mo., 32; Geo. C. Sweets, N. Y., 33; Frank T. Evans at large, 34; Morris H. Brown, Ind., 35; David C. Hanrahan, Wis., 36; John F. Babcock, N. Y., 37; John S. Graham, Colo., 38;

Charles P. Nelson, Mass., 39; Walter G. Roper, Ga. Naval Cadets Henry Williams and Henry T. Wright are in Paris, pursuing a course in naval architecture, and will be assigned to the corps of naval constructors. Naval Cadet Halligan, the honor man of the class, was the first man in Shafter's Santiago expedition to land on Cuban shore. The cutter in which he was in command reached the beach first and the commanding officer of right got out first.

GENERAL YOUNG'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

We complete the synopsis of the report of operations of Brig.-Gen. S. B. M. Young's cavalry brigade in Northern Luzon, which was given in part in our last issue:

The command remained at Talavera until Nov. 8, when Lt. Col. Hayes, 4th Cav., made a forced march to San Jose, 17 miles north of Tarlac, occupying the town without resistance. By this time the column was within a few miles of Tarlac, from which it was separated by the valley of the Pampanga. Batson, 4th Cav., with his Macabebes, scoured the country thoroughly, capturing all Gen. Llanera's personal effects and papers, among which was found a despatch from the insurgent Secretary of War, which decided Gen. Young to make a forced march to Lupao, as well as to Humangan and Tayug, before the defenses ordered could be constructed. Batson with his Macabebes had encountered a force of insurgents that had been sent out from Tarlac to crush him, in which action Lieut. Boutelle was killed while gallantly charging in front of his company. The condition of the roads on the way to Lupao beggars description. Gen. Young remarking that "of all the sloughs of despond we waded through this was the most diabolical, and the rain was almost continuous for 48 hours." Lupao was reached at 1.30 Nov. 10, and at 7 o'clock Lieut.-Col. Wessells, with six troops of the 3d Cav., arrived from Talavera by a march of over twenty miles through mud and knee and girth deep. At 6 a. m. of Nov. 11 the command pushed on, entering Humangan, five miles distant, at 8.20, after a brisk fight of fifteen minutes against about a hundred insurgents.

Lieut.-Col. Wessells, with the 3d Cav., was ordered to push on rapidly to Tayug, eight miles distant; vast quantities of stores were captured at Tayug, and a large part of Aguinaldo's official and household cart train at San Nicolas, also many records of the insurgent Secretary of War, a large amount of ammunition and large quantities of stores.

Having been informed that the insurgents had buried a large amount of money in the mountains near San Nicolas, Todd's troop, with the assistance of native guides, located it and six cart loads of silver money were secured.

Nov. 13 Ballance, with his battalion and two pieces of artillery, encountered the insurgents at several points and routed them and Rosales was captured that evening, with a large amount of insurgent stores and many insurgent official records. From Rosales he proceeded to Binalouan, passing through Urdaneta, where he was received by the people with a band of music amid great rejoicing and ringing of bells. Gen. Young determined to take the mountain trail north to Alava and Rosario. Major Swigert, with a squadron of the 3d Cav., was ordered to press on to Pozorrubio, and at dusk his advance guard struck and scattered what was supposed to be the rear of the enemy's column. On account of the darkness the command was forced to bivouac for the night. The rain had been falling for sometime and officers and men went to bed sleepless, the little sleep that they got being a thoroughly wet one. It was afterwards learned that the insurgent column was 600 strong, following in the rear of Aguinaldo's pack train, and that the sudden and entirely unexpected cyclone of big horses galloping madly with big men on them yelling, looked and sounded so much like the very demon of war that all the officers and men fled, half of them threw their guns away and never rejoined. The command arrived at Pozorrubio Nov. 17, and Major Swigert, 3d Cav., went on to San Fabian for supplies.

Gen. Young had now gone entirely around the opposing armies of MacArthur and Aguinaldo, and struck the sea on the west coast to the north of both MacArthur and Aguinaldo, the total distance traveled being about 150 miles. By this movement Aguinaldo's forces had been disintegrated into small commands, which enabled MacArthur to march forward without serious organized resistance.

Major Cronin, on the evening of November 17th, with his battalion of the 33d U. S. Vol. Inf., marched to Alava and thence to San Fabian, where he joined Major Swigert's squadron of the 3d Cav. Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., with a detachment, joined, and was ordered to overtake Major Swigert. Early on the following morning, November 13, Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th Cav., in command of the Macabebes scouts, moved out on the trail through Alava to Rosario, followed later in the day by Captain Chase with two troops of the 3d Cav.

The command pushed on to Aringay, where at dark on November 19 the enemy's intrenchments were assaulted and gallantly carried by Lieut. Batson with his Macabebes. Following the assault, Captain Chase of the 3d Cav. dismounted his men and pushed into the town in rear of the defenses on the coast side. Lieutenant Batson was here wounded in the left foot, a casualty which General Young characterizes as a very grave misfortune and one peculiarly disheartening to the Macabebes, who had performed prodigious work under him.

Early on the morning of the 20th our forces moved on the road to San Fernando, in the Province of Union, where Chase, with 37 dismounted troopers, charged over an open rice field and carried the insurgent intrenchments held by a force of 300. General Young left Chase in command at San Fernando and rejoined the troops at Bocang, where he learned that Major Swigert had whipped the enemy and driven him out of Santo Tomas early on the morning of the 19th. Leaving a force at Bocang, General Young, with Swigert's two troops, 3d Cav., followed on the trail of Lieutenant Colonel Wilder, 4th Cav. Colonel Parker, 4th Cav., of General Young's staff, who had left San Fernando on the 24th with directions to obtain reinforcements from the U. S. transports, having failed in his purpose, appealed to the Navy, and on the 26th a battalion of marines, under Commander McCracken, executive officer of the Oregon, landed at the port of Vigan. The mass of the people in this section displayed the warmest demonstrations of friendship for us.

On the 27th Major March, with his battalion of the 33d Vol. Inf., occupied Tagudin. Tinio was going north to occupy and fortify the pass in the Tangadan mountains. Natividad was in Bangued guarding 4,000 Spanish prisoners. On the 30th, March was sent on Aguinaldo's trail with the assurance that protection would be afforded his rear against Tinio, who boasted that the American troops would never force the pass, and, in a moment of over-confidence, on the night of December 3, detached 400 men and sent them down the Abra river to take Vigan, held by a company of the 33d Vol. Inf., and capture the supplies landed there for our forces. The result of this affair was an overwhelming defeat and utter rout of the insurgents, with a loss to them

of over 12 per cent. killed and left on the field.

Leaving March to pursue Aguinaldo, General Young proceeded to dispose of the insurgent force before him and to effect the release of their prisoners. On the morning of the 4th, Howze and Penn, of the 34th Vol. Inf., moved out on the trail leading to the Tangadan pass. Lieutenant-Colonel Howze, with one company of the 34th, supported by Hunter's and Chase's troops (dismounted) of the 3d Cav., occupied the enemy's attention on his left. Major Penn, with two companies of the 34th Vol. Inf., started on a detour through the mountains to gain a position in rear of the enemy's right, and Lieutenant Decker, 34th Vol. Inf., with his scouts, occupied the hills behind which Penn started on his detour. A general engagement was brought on which lasted from 2.30 to 4 o'clock without any decided advantage to us. Concern being felt about the flanking force that had not been heard from, an attempt was made to establish communication with them. At 4 o'clock the head of Colonel Hare's column, the 33d Vol. Inf., arrived, drawing a heavy fire from the enemy along his entire front and disclosing a vastly greater force than had been estimated. An hour later volleys were heard in the mountains to the enemy's right and rear, and from the rapid evacuation by an insurgent battalion of the high trenches it was known that the flanking party had at last reached their position. One company of the 34th and two companies of the 33d Vol. Inf., led by Lieutenant-Colonel Howze, of the 34th, closed the fighting, which had continued until long after dark, by a spirited charge.

On the following morning the cavalry, which had withdrawn during the night and encamped in the valley, returned on the main road to Vigan, accompanied by General Young. Hare and Howze were directed to follow Tinio. They captured San Quintan and forced the evacuation of the defenses in Abra canyon. On the 6th Colonel Hare cut across to San Jose by an extraordinarily rapid march and effectually blocked any insurgent forces going south by the canyon of the Abra. The report of Major March of his gallant and successful fight with the insurgent forces under command of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar in the Tilad Pass, in which General Pilar was killed and his forces routed, has been previously published.

Leaving Captain Rollis with 80 foot-sore and shoeless men from the two commands to guard the mouth of the canyon against the forces of Tinio and Natividad, those two iron-nerved officers, Hare and Howze, who had consolidated their forces of equally daring men, pushed on. There is sufficient evidence to show that Tinio had given orders that prisoners falling out from exhaustion should be bayoneted. About 4 p. m. on the 16th a reconnaissance developed a party of insurgents, and in the rush five of their number were killed and ten taken prisoners. With this detachment were McDonald, Fitzgerald and Farley, American prisoners, who were recaptured. On the 17th of December, General Concepcion and staff, consisting of five officers and six enlisted men, were captured by Major March. On January 1, Aguinaldo's wife and sister, and sisters of two other prominent Filipinos, were sent in by March. Lieutenant Castner, with his detachment of Lowe's scouts, marched on Bayombong, where he found Second Lieutenant Munro, of the 4th Cav., in command of a small detachment, negotiating for the surrender of the place. Lieutenant Castner generously deferred to Lieutenant Munro and allowed him to receive the surrender of General Conon, his aides, and the forces garrisoning the town. In this connection it may be stated that the march of Lieutenant Castner's detachment, covering a period from November 10 to December 21, is one of the most remarkable on record, and it is probably the longest continuous march made during the insurrection.

The total number of Spanish prisoners released was 4,000. General Young extends his thanks to the officers and men of the Navy for their cordial support; and of the troops of his command says: "They clung to the main purpose for which the campaign was inaugurated and pursued the course laid out for them with a tenacity of purpose and a physical endurance which, I think, far exceeded the highest expectation or belief of their country, as they certainly did that of their General."

THE 16TH INFANTRY.

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In reply to an article which appeared in the last issue of the Journal under the heading of "Work of the 16th Infantry in Luzon," I would like to say a word. I received a letter telling of that same fight. Lieut. C. M. Gordon, Jr., and his ten men of E Company, 16th Inf., formed the advance guard, as you stated; then came Capt. William C. Bennett and the remainder of E Company, and then the rearguard. When Lieut. Gordon was fired on the rest of E Company rushed to the rescue. Lieut. Gordon was already reinforced by Captain Bennett and his thirty men when Captain Newton and his command, forming the rearguard, arrived. Lieut. Gordon was the lieutenant of the Captain Bennett's company.

JUSTICE.

PHILIPPINE PRICES.

Moncada, Luzon, P. I., April 2, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We have been in this town, 110 miles from Manila, for over two months and not a shot has been fired. The natives seem very friendly. We were paid for two months on the 23d of March, and the natives gathered up the largest part of our money in return for beer, whiskey, bano, eggs, chickens, etc. We can get all the jawbone (credit) we want, and some of the boys ran up some very high bills, but pay day saw them squared up and now we can get any thing we ask for.

Beer sells for 25 cents a pint bottle, and the rankest at that. Whiskey made on the island brings from \$1 to \$1.50 a quart. It's nothing else but pure poison; the stuff has not even the smell of whiskey, but still it sells like hot cakes. American whiskey brings from \$3 to \$5 a quart, American money. Bano is made by the natives and is the vilest stuff imaginable and has been the cause of many a dishonorable discharge. Three fried or boiled eggs are to be had for 10 cents, and a small piece of chicken 10 cents more. I don't see how soldiers in a cheap and abundant country like this have to pay double the price the natives pay for the same thing. Under Spanish rule a glass of beer cost two centavos, or one American penny. Men before we came here thought themselves lucky if they earned two pesetas a day or twenty cents American. We all know that on these wages they could never pay the price we do for food.

Beer before the closing of ports was eight cents a pound; now it costs \$1 a pound, with all ports open, and is still going higher.

We hope to see some enterprising American come here and relieve the markets and also the Chinese of their hold on the soldiers' money. There is a great deal of money to be made here, for soldiers are the most liberal class

and will buy anything; but they do not wish to be imposed upon.

We are having some trouble with the native civil government recently installed in the large towns. Each town has a president, or, as we call it, a mayor, and the Barrios (a councilman), also a native police.

ENLISTED.

FILIPINO FLAG NEVER SALUTED.

In reply to a resolution the President has transmitted to the Senate the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"Washington, May 17, 1900.

"Sir: Replying to the Department's letter of the 14th inst., I have the honor to inform you that the flag of the so-called Philippine Republic was never saluted by me or any of the vessels of the squadron under my command.

"Second—Isla Grande, Subig Bay, was captured by the Raleigh and Concord under my orders, as reported in my telegram of July 10, 1898. There was no assistance to or co-operation with Aguinaldo's forces.

"Third—The vessels named captured the Spanish garrison of said island without assistance from any one, as indicated in the above-mentioned despatch.

"Fourth—The said garrison was turned over to the Filipinos for safekeeping, as shown in the report made by Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., on file in the Department. The prisoners had refused to give parole, and there were no facilities at my command for their crew. Aguinaldo had promised that they should be treated humanely and according to the laws of war. Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Letters from Capt. Coghlan, U. S. N., and Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., denying the stories of co-operation with Aguinaldo were also read in the Senate.

ROBBER BANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Manila on April 10 says: "General Cailles, the Filipino leader in the wild mountain districts east of Laguna de Bay, Luzon, with a large number of men, kept up an active warfare against American troops even after neighboring provinces had become comparatively quiet. Frequent and determined attacks were made not only on wagon trains and scouting parties, but on garrisoned towns. Brig.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton on March 30, 1900, ordered Lieut.-Col. John H. Beacom, 42d Vol. Inf., to proceed to Santa Cruz, clear the country of the robber bands of Cailles, and assume command of all troops in the region occupied. The commanding officer of the 37th Vol. Inf. and Johnson's battalion of the 29th Vol. Inf. were ordered to place themselves under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Beacom, who was also to give necessary orders to commanding officers at Paete and Sinloan, garrisoned by the 42d Vol. Inf.

"The main camp of Cailles was discovered in the mountains between the lake and the ocean one day early in April and attacked by a small force under command of Colonel Beacom, and some of the bandits were killed. Most of them, however, escaped to other mountain fastnesses, where they are still being pursued by the troops. The stores of ammunition and provisions and barracks for the shelter of the bandits were destroyed. Other rendezvous have since been discovered and destroyed, and prisoners, both Spanish and American, released. There is no place in that part of Luzon where these bandits can now feel secure. The natives realize that Cailles is no longer master of this region and are already giving evidence of a more friendly attitude toward Americans."

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston, May 20, 1900.

For years the main gate of the Boston Navy Yard has been a structure which, while serving its purpose, lacked the quality of grace in a large degree. The Congress before the present one appropriated \$35,000 for a gateway which was to combine both the useful and the ornamental. This will take the form of an arch, which will be of the nature of two connected gatehouses, which will be used as rooms for the office of the marine guard stationed at the Water street gate. On the arch which will spring from these buildings will be an arch in which will be set stones inscribed with the names of famous naval officers. No names of officers of the present time will appear, the list being limited to those who have not been living within the last ten years.

The plans and specifications for this arch were completed before Admiral Sampson assumed command of the yard, having been authorized by his predecessor. Work will not be commenced on this arch for some little time.

WHAT THEY THINK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Caloocan, P. I., April 10, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Is it possible the cast-off scheme of the Navy, by which senior brother officers were degraded in rank, is about to be adopted by the Army? I cannot believe our Congress will consent to a plan so pernicious as that indicated in Sec. 2 of the bill for the better (?) government of the Army! Even if boards and executives prove so infallible that the very best men among the candidates get those one-third promotions to field officers' positions, shall those who by accident or favor have been prevented from specially distinguishing themselves, though faithfully performing all duty assigned them, be reduced in rank by their more fortunate and lucky brothers stepping above them? Of all the officers I have heard express themselves upon the subject but one favored the idea, and he is understood to have a "pull." G.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Lieut. John C. Colwell, U. S. N., naval attaché at London, was allowed by the Secretary of the Navy \$100 a month over and above his pay for expenses incidental to his position. At a later date this sum was increased to \$150 a month. Lieut. Colwell presented an itemized bill of expenses amounting to \$450, which the Auditor disallowed on the ground that an officer detailed for shore duty beyond the seas is not entitled to the allowance authorized by the Naval Appropriation act after July 1, 1890, when Section 13 of the Navy Personnel act went into effect. The Comptroller decides, on the contrary, that the provisions of Section 13 of the Navy Personnel act, relating to the pay of naval officers detailed for shore duty beyond the seas, is to be regarded as a general law regulating the pay of all officers so situated, and does not abrogate or control the special provision made in the appropriation act for the maintenance of attaches, which special provision must govern in the particular class of cases to which it relates. The decision of the Auditor is disapproved and the allowance granted to Lieut. Colwell.

HOW THE BOERS FIGHT.

In reading your editorial in your issue of May 5, 1900, headed "Who Should Control Army Transports?" the following ideas occurred to me. To us in business life who have formerly been in the service, it seems as if there should be no dispute at all concerning the control of Army transports, but that the matter should be put upon a strictly business basis, the same way as affairs are regulated in civil life and in large corporations. The broad question is, not the precedence of either branch of the public service, but the solving of this problem,—having a given number of troops to transport from one port to another by sea, how can this be done in the most thorough and efficient manner, with due regard to economy and efficiency on the part of the Government, and comfort and health on the part of the troops.

I wrote a report to the Secretary of the Navy in October, 1898, upon the inefficiency of the transport service in the Pacific, as I had noted it in my voyage to Manila, and I brought out in that report some points I considered important. The main point seemed to me to have been entirely neglected in your article. It is not a question of who should occupy the best cabin, or the fact that some naval as well as army officers are arbitrary, or the misleading representation that as many naval vessels have gone aground as transports—when the difference was that the transports went aground on coasts that were well known and under exceptionally favorable chances for good navigation—but the question resolves itself down into a plain business matter for the Government, and it seems to me no question but that the present system is almost absolutely ridiculous.

The Navy, whose splendid success in the war with Spain won the attention of the world, seems now to be reaping the reward of its magnificent training by being robbed of everything nautical which it is possible to take away from it. The efficiency of the Coast Survey, which was due in a great measure to the Navy, has been lessened by taking it from naval control, and now comes the Army and creates for itself a practically naval fleet, and thus we have another branch of the service putting itself afloat.

RANDOLPH H. MINER.
Lieutenant, late U. S. N.

President McKinley and Secretary Root took part in the Decoration Day exercises at the Antietam battlefield, the chief event in which was the dedication of the Maryland soldiers' monument. This was the President's first visit to the spot where as a lad of 18 years he was commended for gallantry by his colonel, Rutherford B. Hayes. Veterans of the Union and Confederate armies made up the day's gathering of old soldiers. Battle flags of both sides waved in front of the President. Mr. McKinley did not expect to speak, but, carried away by the memories awakened, he made a few remarks. Afterward, when being driven over the battlefield, when his carriage stopped on the spot where the 23d Ohio made its stand in a ravine on Sept. 17, 1862, the President said to some friends that the thing he remembered most vividly was the review of the Federal Army after the battle of Antietam by Abraham Lincoln. He said that the sadness of President Lincoln's face on that occasion made more impression upon him as a boy than all the carnage in "Bloody Lane" at Antietam.

After the monument had been presented to the National Government, Secretary Root made the address of response. Referring to the President's part in the battle, Mr. Root said: "On the second day of Antietam, when the Federal line was hurled against Lee's right, an Ohio regiment was stationed by the banks of the creek not far to the left of the bridge upon which was centred Lee's terrible fire of shot and shell, and away to the rear with the supply wagon was a commissary sergeant, a boy of 18, who, as the day and the hours wore away, remembered that the men of his regiment would be fainting and weary for the want of food left in his charge behind. And then the boy, without orders, compelled by no soldier's duty, loaded his wagons, called for volunteer drivers, and on from the rear to the front, through the shower of shot and shell, braving death every instant, brought to the front and to the fainting soldiers of his regiment the reinforcements of food and strength that enabled them to go on with the conflict till the end. The regiment was the 23d Ohio, its colonel was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward the nineteenth President of the United States, and upon that field of battle the colonel

Other distinguished men made addresses, including Gen. John R. Brooke. Among those who accompanied the President's party were Gen. Joe Wheeler, E. A. Carman, A. W. Greely, H. V. Boynton, J. H. Wilson, Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg, Rear Admiral Melville, Col. J. W. Fairfax, Col. Benjamin F. Taylor and Col. Osmond Latrobe.

In Brooklyn a reception was tendered at the Hanover Club to Rear Admiral Philip, the chief reviewing officer of the day; Gen. James McLeer, commandant of the 2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and other distinguished veterans. Rear Admiral Philip was accompanied by his aides, Capt. Henry W. Lyon and Comdr. C. H. West. The troops, which all made a fine appearance, passed as follows: Regular troops, three foot batteries and the band, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton, one battery from Fort Hancock, and two batteries from Fort Wadsworth, under command of Major J. B. Burbank; detachment of U. S. Marine Corps, with blue jackets, Major Thomas N. Wood commanding, Lieut. William C. Harlee, adjutant; Gen. James McLeer, commanding 2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and staff, with 2d Signal Corps, Capt. Baldwin, as escort; 47th Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy; 14th Regiment, Col. B. T. Clayton; 13th Regiment, Co. David E. Austin; 23d Regiment, Major David K. Case; 3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin; Troop C, Capt. Charles I. De Boeise; 2d Battalion Naval Militia, Capt. R. P. Forsweh. These were followed by the Grand Army and other divisions. In both cities patriotic enthusiasm was everywhere visible from the throngs of people along the line of march, the old veterans receiving an equal share of it.

Gorgeous gold medals used to be given away after a "famous victory." The numbers of medals distributed in modern warfare make the use of gold impossible. The modern medal is made of the hard and lasting silver of the same standard as is used for the current coinage, and each medal is the size and weight of a five-shilling piece (one ounce). They are struck at the Royal Mint from designs prepared by professional medalists.

On one occasion 45,000 tin medals were sent out for the native troops in India. Tin has now been abolished, and silver or bronze are the orthodox medal metals.

A farewell dinner in honor of General Chaffee was given at Havana on May 20, under the auspices of what the Havana Post calls an organization of jolly good fellows known as the "Monks of the Red Robe." General Humphrey is the abbot of the order, while Major Baker is the friar. General Wood is one of the monks. Among the officers present were Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Lee, Gen. Humphrey, Col. Richards, Col. Scott, Col. Haskin, Col. Carter, Col. Bliss, Major Grimes, Major Baker, Major Greble, Major Lord, Major Hickey, Major Pitcher, Capt. Mothersill, Capt. Hepburn, Capt. Slocum, Capt. Young, Capt. Caziarc, Capt. Barney, Capt. Page, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Hanna and Lieut. Harper. One of the most elaborate receptions since the army of occupation arrived in Cuba took place at the palace between 11 a. m. and 12, May 20, at which a large number of officers were present to say good-bye to Gen. Chaffee.

The draperies which were hung in the cathedral at San Juan, Porto Rico, at the time of the funeral of the officers who were killed by the guns of the St. Paul when the Spanish destroyer Terror was disabled on June 22, 1898, were taken from the cathedral by the artist who placed them there, and, with photographs of the funeral cortege taken before the American occupation, are now in the possession of Charles E. Buell, secretary of the United States Special Commission to Porto Rico. These articles, it is believed, should be preserved as historical records, and Mr. Buell is anxious to dispose of them for the artist who owns them to some naval or military club or organization. He may be addressed at 52 Craig Place, Plainfield, N. J.

Up spring fifty or a hundred men and dash forward at full speed, leaping over the ground like Zulu runners. A few scattering shots give warning of the hotter fire to come. Prone on the earth go the charging Boers. *C-r-r-ash!* comes the volley. Up again, and a wild scurry on for half a minute before the second volley can come, then down again, each man under cover. Fifty yards have been gained. To see a body of men spring up suddenly and dash toward them is calculated to flurvy any troops. The Boers have counted upon this, and for it the reserved marksmen are prepared. Startled for a moment out of his presence of mind, or in his eagerness to get a fair shot, Tommy Atkins will expose himself. The Mausers yelp in a stammering chorus, and a score of gentlemen in khaki grope blindly about in the dirt and gravel.

The ninth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons began on May 31 at the New York Academy of Medicine, Col. Charles A. Alden, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., presiding. Capt. W. C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., was announced as the winner of the Sanders gold medal for the best essay on "Military Surgery." In a paper by Capt. Myles Standish, U. S. A., on the standard of vision required of enlisted men in the United States Army, he called attention to the fact that in European countries enlisted men are permitted to wear glasses, while they are not in the United States. The Captain thought in a great many cases an injustice was done to applicants for admission to the Army and West Point. Asst. Surg. F. W. Kemp, discussing "Field Work in the Philippines," said that it was his experience that nine-tenths of the deaths on the field of battle were the result of wounds which are not necessarily fatal if the flow of blood is stopped at once, and for this reason the value of the first aid packet was incalculable. He recommended a thorough instruction of officers and men in first aid. Dr. Kemp advocated that Chinamen be used as litter bearers instead of Americans in tropical countries. He had used them in the Philippines and found them tireless and totally without fear under fire. Several papers on camp sanitation were read, including "The Value of the Schumburg Method of Purification of Water for Military Purposes," by Capt. John H. Huddleston, N. G. N. Y., and "Some Experiences and Suggestions," by Major W. G. B. Harland, of Pennsylvania.

In a letter to the New York "Sun" "Lieutenant" says: "The writer lived the first eighteen years of his life in 'prohibition' Portland, Me.; for the past ten years he has served at various posts from New York to San Francisco, and from the Columbia river to the Gulf of Mexico, and can say from that experience that he has never seen a more drunken city in the United States than 'prohibition' Portland. The chief result of prohibition is to drive beer out and the vilest of vile whiskey in. This will be the result to the Army if the anti-canteen bill becomes law. After the Spanish war the writer was stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., where temporarily there was no canteen. During that winter the guard house was full to overflowing as the result of indulgence in 4 1-2 street whiskey. The decrease in drunkenness in the Army, and the improvement in discipline, temperance and decency during the past ten years has been very marked, and is due directly to the good influence of the Post Exchange."

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 35th Vol. Inf., who is reported captured in a despatch from Gen. MacArthur, is a son of Lieut.-Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 13th Inf. He is 27 years old and a graduate of the Military Academy. He was made an additional 2d lieutenant of the 17th Inf. in June, 1897, and a 2d lieutenant of the 21st Inf. in the same year. Transferred to the 17th Inf. in August, 1897, he was promoted 1st lieutenant in March, 1899. His rank as captain in the Volunteers dates from July 3, 1899. He served with the 17th Inf. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to April, 1898; at Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; in the Santiago campaign to August, 1898; on mustering duty in Ohio to January, 1899. He was on sick leave to April, 1899, and was on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and the Presidio of San Francisco to July, 1899, till appointed captain of Volunteers. He was on duty with the 35th Vol. Inf. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to October, 1899, before its departure for the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, who has succeeded Gen. Sheridan as Adjutant of the Department of the Lakes, was quoted on his arrival from Porto Rico, where he had been long in the Adjutant General's office, as saying that one reason why the Porto Ricans dislike Americans is that they are getting no chance to hold office. Depriving the church of the large sums formerly secured from the Spanish Government has embittered it toward the Americans, and the natives absorb much of this feeling. Party passions run so high that they estrange men and cause lack of co-operation.

The rank and file on the Modder River were a short time ago temporarily forbidden to bathe, and sentinels were posted on the banks to look for surreptitious swimmers. One of the sentinels caught sight of a swimmer, who persistently ignored his summons to surrender to arrest. At last the bather emerged from the river; the furious sentinel advanced upon the dripping figure and claimed a prisoner. "Confound you!" was the reply, "can't you see I'm an officer!"—From the "London Chronicle."

"Pa, when you were in th' war, did you fight ev'ry minute day and night?"
 "No, George; we and the enemy had to stop every now and then to borrow tobacco of each other."—Chicago Record.

GEN. BATES'S REPORT ON MINDANAO.

According to the official report of Major-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., of an expedition to Northern Mindanao, Philippine Islands, Gen. Bates, accompanied by Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Cowin, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf., aide-de-camp, and Capt. Frank de W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and Acting Comy. of Sub., sailed from Manila on the U. S. S. Manila, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U. S. N., for Sugod anchorage, on the south side and near the entrance of the Gulf of Alhoy, where he met the transports Francisco Reyes, Venus, Salvadora, Castellano and the launch Baltimore with the 40th Vol. Inf., his purpose being to take and occupy the towns of Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan, Misamis and Dapitan, in Northern Mindanao. On March 27 the expedition arrived off Surigao, where white flags were displayed conspicuously and native bands of music were playing on shore. On the conclusion of a conference with local leaders, Co. B, 40th Vol. Inf., designated for station at Surigao, with the band of the 40th, escorted Gen. Bates, his staff, several Army and Navy officers, and the leading men of the town to the plaza, where the United States flag was raised, the troops parading and the U. S. S. Manila firing a national salute. A large quantity of hemp is stored at this point and the people were very anxious to have the port opened.

On the 28th the expedition sailed for Cagayan, and met the U. S. S. Yorktown, Comdr. Sperry, U. S. N., on her way to join the expedition. Comdr. Sperry had anchored off the wharf at Cagayan the night before and had made a sketch of the barrios, roads and country in the vicinity, from the signal yard of the Yorktown. On the arrival of the expedition off Cagayan the following day white flags were found displayed from the shore batteries, where quite a number of armed men were seen, and native boats came out to the Yorktown and the Manila with requests for a talk, but were informed that the time for talking had passed and that the troops were then preparing to land. Major Case's battalion was disembarked and the occupation of the town was effected without opposition. A capture was made of seventeen rifles and a steam launch. The greater portion of the garrison, estimated at from about 150 to 200, armed with Remingtons and Mausers, had left the town for the mountains on the approach of our ships. When the expedition arrived off Iligan, the usual white flags were displayed. Major Craighill's battalion was disembarked and promptly occupied the town, which had been considered by the Spaniards as a base of operations, against the Moros, of considerable strategic value. The local president and others wished some guarantee that their property, religion and general rights would be respected, and were informed that the presence of our troops was a sufficient guarantee of these rights.

On March 31, at 9 p. m., Col. Godwin and staff and Co. A, 40th Vol. Inf., sailed on the Castellano, accompanied by the U. S. S. Yorktown, for Dapitan. The U. S. S. Manila, Callao and Panay, the transport Venus and the launch Baltimore sailed on April 1 for Misamis, arriving off that place about 11 a. m. Capt. Smiley was sent ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the town and the lowering of the insurrecto flag. He found no organized resistance. Major McNamee, with Cos. C and D of the 40th, then occupied the town with the usual flag raising, parade of troops and national salute. Twenty-five men held as prisoners by the police, some in stocks, who belonged to a faction that had been trying for some time to oust the existing insurrecto party from power, were released. On April 2 the transport Venus sailed for San Miguel Bay to report to Gen. Bell, and the U. S. S. Manila, Callao and Panay sailed at the same time for Oroquieta. This town was founded about 1880 and is one of the best and most modern towns of northwest Mindanao. Gen. Bates was met by the principal men of the town and escorted to the government house, where, after a conference, he viewed the town, which is clean, well built, prosperous, and the people intelligent in appearance. Its population, with the suburbs, is about 10,000. The U. S. S. Callao returned to Misamis, the U. S. S. Panay to Cebu, and the Manila sailed for Dapitan, where Gen. Bates landed and found Capt. Kelley's company of the 40th Vol. Inf. comfortably quartered in the main part of the town, and found the people greatly pleased to have the port opened and garrisoned by United States troops. On April 2 Gen. Bates sailed on the Manila for Zamboanga, having accomplished the purposes of the expedition.

Gen. Bates thus concludes his report: "I consider it a cause for congratulation that our troops have occupied Zamboanga, Cottabate, Pollok, Parang Parang, Davao, and Mati on the south coast of Mindanao, Baganga on the east coast, and Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan, Misamis and Dapitan on the north coast without firing a shot. During the expedition 241 rifles of various makes and 97 bronze and iron cannon of various calibers were taken; 10 Remington rifles were left at Dapitan for use of local police force; 51 cannon were left in charge of the commanding officers at points occupied on account of difficulties of transporting them; the remainder of the arms and cannon were brought on the U. S. S. Manila and will be turned in at the arsenal at Manila."

AFTER HEAD HUNTING INDIANS.

An account of an expedition against head hunting Indians in the Philippines is contained in a report of Lieut. John A. Jackson, 33d Vol. Inf., dated Bangued, P. I., Jan. 26. He was ordered to move against the Infeles Indians in the mountains and left Bangued on the evening of Jan. 2, 1900, with 49 men of B Co. and twelve days' rations. On Jan. 3 he reached San Jose and found the place partially deserted. Investigation showed that in the night an armed band of robbers had entered a village adjoining San Jose and murdered an aged widow, cutting off an arm and leg and bayonetting the victim several times. The murderers and robbers were supposed to have been deserters from the insurgent army.

The command then advanced into the Indian country and on arriving at Polig had fifty armed Infele volunteers. On Jan. 6 a courier reported that a band of 100 or 125 Alzados had murdered eleven people, carrying off the heads. Lieut. Jackson set out in pursuit of the murderous Alzados. At Pugon, on Jan. 9, arms and heads of murdered women were found. The place which was deserted was burned. On Jan. 11 he reached Cuapo, where a number of skulls were found. After thorough investigations the Infele Indians were found to be innocent of head hunting, which was the work of Alzados. Before returning to Bangued Lieut. Jackson secured pledges from the different chiefs that if attacked by the Alzados they would at once report to the American garrison for assistance and would cease paying tribute to the robbers. The Indian volunteers, who acted with the column as scouts and bearers, proved trustworthy in every respect. Capt. Ashburn and Col. Hare, 33d Vol.

Inf., highly commended Lieut. Jackson for his work, and Gen. S. B. M. Young's endorsement read: "The energy displayed by Lieut. Jackson and the success he achieved in this scout in an extremely difficult mountain country merits especial mention and commendation."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 30, 1900.

The baseball game expected with the team from the University of Maryland was not played last Saturday. Instead the Riverview Academy team from Poughkeepsie met the cadets and defeated them by a score of 15-6.

Among the guests received by Mrs. Larned and Cadet Jackson at the hop on May 26 were: The Misses Jackson, guests of Mrs. Larned; Miss Quintard, Miss Roe, Miss Florence Braden, her guest, Miss Spurgin; Miss Newton, a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Tillman; Miss Van Nest, Miss Parker, the Misses Davis, Miss Adams, Miss Banister, Miss Sibley, Miss Ward.

The Anderson Zouaves decorated the grave of Gen. Robert Anderson at the post cemetery on Sunday. The veterans were subsequently the guests of Mrs. Lawton, daughter of Gen. Anderson, at dinner at the hotel.

The regular meetings of the Ladies' Reading Club are over. The members of the club were the guests of Miss Warner, at her home on Constitution Island, on May 24.

The Card Club met last week at Mrs. Morrow's and on Tuesday, May 29, at Mrs. Jones's.

Guests recently registered at the hotel are the following: Mrs. A. T. Van Nest and Miss Van Nest, of New York; Mrs. Nelson B. Switzer and Miss Switzer, Mrs. Joseph W. Du Barry and the Misses Du Barry, of Philadelphia, and Col. and Mrs. William C. Church, of New York.

Mrs. Edward D. Anderson has been a guest of Mrs. R. P. Davis, Miss Weason has been visiting Mrs. Jervey, and Mrs. W. B. Ladue have been visiting Miss New-Miss Rodman has been a guest of Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. land, Miss Butler is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Morrow.

Col. and Mrs. Mills have issued invitations for a reception on Friday afternoon, June 1, to meet the Board of Visitors.

The baseball game scheduled for Saturday, June 2, will be played with the Columbia College nine. That on June 9 with the 7th Regiment team.

On Decoration Day the garrison flag was hung at half mast at reveille. At noon the band played a dirge, immediately followed by the national air and the flag was raised. Two very interesting ceremonies here attended the day.

At 10.30 occurred the presentation to the Academic Board of the Military Academy of a full-length portrait of Gen. Washington. It has been hung at the south end of Thayer Hall. The address of presentation was made by Gen. Butterfield, that of acceptance by Colonel Mills. The exercises were accompanied by appropriate musical selections by the Military Academy Band. About 1 p. m. Lafayette Post arrived, and escorted by the band, proceeded to Memorial Hall, where a bronze tablet to the memory of Gen. Abner Doubleday, the gift of the post, was unveiled.

A practice ride was held in the hall at 11 o'clock in preparation for the ride before the board.

The closing exercises at the post school for officers' children will be held on Thursday, May 31.

The sermon at the dedication of the new Catholic Chapel at West Point, June 10, will be delivered by the very Rev. George Deshon, Superior-General of the Paulist Community of New York City. Father Deshon is a graduate of West Point, having graduated second in the class of 1843. He was a roommate and classmate of Gen. U. S. Grant. He subsequently served a term of duty at West Point as instructor in ordnance and philosophy. The music for the occasion, which will be of a very high order, is in charge of Mr. Franz Mantel, organist and chorister of Holy Cross Church, New York City, and Mr. George Essigke, bandmaster at West Point. There will be a double quartette of singers and thirty-two pieces of string music by members of the West Point band, who have kindly volunteered their services.

Among the visitors to West Point this week was Mrs. Von Bardenleben, the wife of Col. Von Bardenleben, a retired officer of the German Army, formerly military attache at Paris.

FIREPROOFING OF WOOD.

The Electric Fireproofing Company, of 119 and 121 West Twenty-third street, New York City, is so well known through its connection with Government work that the error of locating it at Newark, N. J., was an obvious one. The works of the company are located at 19th St. and East River, New York City. The process of this company is the only one authorized for use in the construction of the warships of the United States and other naval powers. The company has issued a handsome volume giving the record of the remarkable results accomplished by their process of fireproofing wood, presented in an artistic and attractive form not usual in the exploitation of a commercial product. We have already alluded to the testimony of the American Bell Telephone Company as to its value for switchboards, and similar testimony is here given as to the importance of using it in the construction of buildings so as to give us non-inflammable houses, factories, theatres, etc. A leading architect, William J. Fryer, opens up a vista of what may be in the future: "This transformation of the wood," he says, "opens up new possibilities in building which are bound to set architects all over the world thinking very seriously upon new plans in construction, besides the minor subject of mere adaptation to conditions now existing."

Another architect, Owen Brainerd, not only approves this process of fireproofing wood, but proves from his own observation that the electric process of treatment improves the wood.

The reflection of foreign observers upon our perfect fire departments is that they indicate a carelessness in construction of inflammable materials which compels the use of their costly services. A much wiser course is to lessen our need of fire departments and the heavy expenditures upon costly insurance by the use of this fireproofing process, and that this fact is fully appreciated is illustrated by the action of the municipal authorities of New York City, who, after making a careful examination and extensive tests, have approved and accepted this method of fireproofing wood in the construction of buildings, as per section 105 of the new building laws which went into effect recently in New York City.

The following list of patents granted May 22 is furnished by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors-at-law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic Building, Washington. D. C.: Explosive, M. Bielefeldt; explosive compound, S. Clark; gun cleaner, D. M. & C. F. Lefer; guns, fluid brake for, J. Krone; propelling attachment, boat, C. Beyer; propelling mechanism, W. L. Matts and J. B. Swain; ships or boats, construction of, D. G. Martens;

steering mechanism, vessel, K. A. Posse; target, movable, R. B. Hamel; vessels, device for locating sunken, L. Brennan. The following patents were granted May 29: Boats, stowing and launching of ships, D. G. Martens; gun, H. G. Johnson; gun barrel, rifling of, W. Haws; life-saving apparatus, for ships, G. F. Parratt; life-saving raft, C. A. U. Pepin; propeller, boat, M. I. Roe and J. T. Mills; propeller, pneumatic, J. P. Hickey; propelling mechanism, boat, T. B. Hatch; vessel, combined surface and submarine, S. Lake.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. OTIS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The arrival of Gen. E. S. Otis at San Francisco on the transport Meade on May 30 was marked with a salute in his honor. Several gayly decorated tugs and launches went out to greet the vessel, carrying officers detailed by Gen. Shafter to meet the distinguished soldier. There was smallpox on board and a quarantine of the ship resulted. Gen. Otis's landing being indefinitely postponed. It is expected Gen. Otis will go directly to Washington and thence to Rochester, N. Y., to be present at the demonstration in his honor. A New York "Times" dispatch from Chicago says that Gen. Otis will be made commander of the Department of the Lakes.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 22.

Adjutant General, Washington: Corporal Charles Bishop, Troop M, 5th Cav., died at Manati on the 21st of acute cerebro spinal meningitis. DAVIS.

Manila, May 23.

Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths: Typhoid.—April 23, Co. C, 31st Vol. Inf., Lem Gardon; May 19, Co. A, 41st Inf., Joseph H. Holbrook; May 21, Co. B, 39th Inf., Frederick Klinke; Co. C, 39th Inf., Temple P. Morrison; May 25, Co. A, 39th Inf., Henry J. Miller.

Varola.—April 13, Troop E, 11th Vol. Cav., George Over-turf; May 12, Co. H, 4th Inf., Judson Brown; May 20, Co. M, 46th Inf., Charles Morehouse; May 21, Co. H, 48th Inf., Alvin B. Winters.

Dysentery.—May 19, Co. L, 33d Vol. Inf., William H. Thomas. Malarial fever.—May 19, Co. K, 37th Inf., Edward Thomas; May 22, Co. M, 41st Inf., James M. Wilkerson. Alcoholism.—May 6, Troop F, 3d Cav., John P. Dawson. Intestinal obstruction.—May 19, Co. E, 46th Vol. Inf., Philip R. Prescott. Polyneuritis.—May 22, Co. D, 46th Inf., William E. Robinson. Dropsy.—May 23, Co. D, 6th Inf., Musician Milton D. Hernandez. Suicide.—April 4, Troop M, 4th Cav., Victor Adair. Homicide.—May 19, Co. F, 35th Inf., 1st Sergt. John Williams.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 23.

Adjutant General, Washington: Three officers and fifty-six men with forty-six rifles surrendered unconditionally at Cuyapo yesterday. Three officers and forty-six men with sixty-five rifles surrendered unconditionally to-day at Tarlac. These spontaneous surrenders are very encouraging.

MACARTHUR.

Taku, May 30.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Hundred men landed and sent to Tientsin yesterday. Fifty of these off to Pekin to-day. Other nations landing men.

KEMPF.

Manila, May 21.

Adjutant General, Washington: Small surrenders continue in Department of Northern Luzon. Corino, fugitive Governor of Benguet, rich, active friend of Aguinaldo, captured yesterday near Kabayan; important. While scouting near San Miguel de Mayumo (Luzon), May 29, Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Privates John A. McIntyre, Lyle W. Akens were captured; Sergt. John Gallen, Privates Joseph McCourt, John A. Green killed; George Klinger wounded, thigh. All of Co. I, 35th Regt.

San Francisco, May 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Following military passengers arrived on transport Meade: General Otis, Lieut. Col. Garlington and Major Murray; Inspector Gen.; Majors Potter and Keefe, Surge, and Cassett, 27th Inf.; Captains Sladen, 8th; Hardin, 18th; Peed, 32d; Lieuts. Hanley and Wolfe, 23d; Franklin, 23d; Steele, 35th; Weaver, 23d; Smith, 29th; Newhall, 28th; Dillingham, 13th; Saxton, 4th; Major Holloway, Paym.; Capt. Sibert, Corps Engineers; Capt. Fenton Subistence Department; Lieut. Wooten, Corps Engineers; A. A. Surg. McCleare; 49 discharged soldiers; 13 dishonorably discharged soldiers; seven soldiers as guard; one retired soldier, five enlisted men; Sergt. W. T. Barnett, discharged, 1, 12th Inf., died at sea of dysentery. SHAFER.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 948.)

listed men for promotion to the grade of 3d Lieut., U. S. A. Detail: Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav.; Capt. Charles E. B. Flag, 2nd Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. George W. Read, 2d, 8th Cav.; A. A. Surg. John E. Bacon, U. S. A.; Lieut. Miller (member of the board) will act as recorder. (May 22, D. Colo.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers. Detail.—Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, deputy judge advocate general, U. S. A.; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. John L. Phillips, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. James T. Dean, 19th Inf., aide-de-camp, recorder. (May 25, W. D.) A board of officers is appointed to meet at Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail.—Major James H. Hysell, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. William P. Burnham, 6th Inf.; Capt. William F. Martin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, Adjut., 5th Inf.; A. A. Surg. James G. McKay, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, 5th Inf., recorder. (May 11, D. S. and P. P.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major James H. Hysell, Surg., U. S. V.; Major Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Capt. William P. Burnham, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, A. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, Adjut., 5th Inf., recorder, will convene at Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, on June 1, for the examination of enlisted men for competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, U. S. A. (May 17, D. S. and P. P.)

General Order 75, June 1, H. Q. A. G. O., further amends paragraph 635 of the regulations to do away with furnishing of original bill for services not personal and supplies. It also rescinds paragraph 634 of the regulations.

SPECIAL ORDERS, MAY 31, H. Q. A.

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Halsey L. Wood. A. A. Surg. J. W. Richards, to Governors Island for temporary duty, after which he will proceed to Havana and enter upon duty on transport Ingalis during the absence of A. A. Surg. Halsey L. Wood.

Major Frank Greene, Vol. Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as Signal Officer, Dept. of California, and will retain station at San Francisco until completion of special duties pertaining to purchase of supplies for military telegraph lines in Alaska, and to Seattle, and will then proceed to St. Michael for duty as Signal Officer of Dept. The retirement of Lieut. Col. Wilson T. Harts, 23d Inf., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, 31st Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged.

43D VOLS. IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Details have been received of the fighting in Samar Island in which Lieut. J. T. Sweeney, 43d Vol. Inf., was wounded, and they were contained in a report by that officer dated Calbayog, Samar, March 17. Major Gilmore, of the 43d, sent him on a reconnaissance with two corporals and ten privates. At 3 p. m. on March 8 the party were ambushed several miles from Matuguinao by a band of fifty rebels armed with rifles and two cannon. The report says: "They occupied a hill on the left of the stream, and one on the right. My men were filling the canteens in the stream when the insurgents opened fire, wounding one man mortally through the stomach, and head, one in the wrist, and another slightly in the hip. Rallying my men, I charged the hill on the right, driving the insurgents from it and taking one cannon. The position which I had to take was encircled, similar to the formation of a horseshoe. My front was covered by their remaining piece of artillery, which was not used until 9 a. m. on the morning of the 9th."

"The firing continued throughout the afternoon and night with an occasional lull. As soon as I procured a good position for my men, I immediately took Corporal Alport and Private Jordan down the side of the hill to assist me in carrying the wounded men to a place of safety, directing the rest of the detachment to cover us with their fire. Just as we had reached him, Corporal Alport was shot in the left side, Private Jordan in the right shoulder and I in the left hip. We immediately retreated up the hill, but not before I had ascertained that the wounded man was dead. The firing was again taken up with occasional intervals of silence, in one of which I dressed and bound the wounds of the men and made them as comfortable as possible."

"During the night and Friday morning the firing was continued as vigorously as on the preceding day, and at 9 a. m. they fired two shots from a cannon at fifty-yard range, which tore the trees and earth, and under which eighteen men armed with rifles charged my position, but retreated before the fire of my men, who killed one and wounded three others if not more. The firing continued all the day and night of Friday, but ceased on Saturday morning about 5 a. m. We had exhausted our supply of water by Friday noon, and it was impossible to obtain more without the risk of sending a man to the stream under the very muzzles of their rifles."

The wounded men especially suffered for water. Saturday at 5:30 p. m. it rained and we dug holes in the ground in which to place our ponchos to hold the water. The rain we caught in leaves, ponchos and every available thing that would hold it; it rained just long enough to wet every man to the skin. Then night set in and was passed most wretchedly, because of our wet clothes, being particularly hard on the men who were wounded. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the sufferings of the men situated as we were short of rations, lack of water, where snakes and insects abounded, breathing the odor from the men that were killed, where the cracking of a twig or the groan of a wounded man drew fire on the spot from whence the noise issued."

"All day Sunday it was quiet and having no water to drink Sunday afternoon, two men volunteered to take haversacks and procure some water from the stream under cover of darkness. The moon was too bright on Sunday night, but on Monday morning, about 3 a. m., it became cloudy, and I sent both men down, each with a haversack which were filled without interference. Tuesday morning we were also successful in procuring water in this manner. At 8 a. m. Lieut. Jones's detachment came to my assistance and fortunately he had a hospital corps man with him, who treated the wounded, and then we started for Matuguinao, arriving there at 10:45 a. m."

Then they embarked in small boats, and proceeded down the Grandara river, in the greatest haste, as the hospital corps man feared one man would die from his wounds. Eight miles from Grandara they had to disembark and carry the wounded over a waterfall. Calbayog was reached at 7:30 p. m., March 14. It was impossible to bring Private Webster's body back, and he was buried on the spot where the fight occurred."

FILIPINOS AS SOLDIERS.

A lieutenant of Volunteers, writing from Manila to the New York "Tribune," says: "Native soldiers delight in working anything like the magazine of a rifle, for then they can imagine that they are doing great execution. After every conflict with the American forces they hold a jubilee, believing that they have killed and wounded many, when in reality they probably have not injured any one. Their idea of a successful fight appears to consist in meeting our force, firing two or three volleys and escaping individually over the hills or through swampy jungles. They celebrate occasions of this kind just as if they had had a great victory."

"Take a Filipino force as a whole, and probably 40 per cent. possess the qualifications for good marksmen, so far as eyesight, steadiness of aim and general good judgment are concerned. But most of the cartridges in the possession of the natives have been obtained with difficulty, and some of the ammunition is too valuable to permit its use in target practice. Therefore this important part of the fighting business is woefully neglected, and frequently new men come up on the firing line without any knowledge whatever of the handling and aiming of a rifle. Once I saw an entire company of insurgents in excellent position fire two volleys at a squad of our men at a distance of three hundred yards, and not one shot took effect."

"One band of native soldiers which we captured recently had in their possession twenty of the most excellent types of modern rifles, and the finely made and adjusted sights on every one of these rifles had been broken off. The excuse given was that the sights caught and tore their clothing. The officers of the Filipino army appear to make no attempt at regular inspections, and rifles are always dusty, rusty and in general bad order, so that when it comes to using them they sometimes fail or burst. This is due to using black powder for about one hundred rounds, and then putting in a smokeless powder cartridge. The suddenness with which the ball of the latter cleared out the residue of the former was what caused the barrel of the rifle to burst. The members of the native army ought to have setting up exercises every morning for a year, and they should drill twice a day in the manual and in extended order movements, before they can hope to do anything serious to a modern army."

"The insurgent army has no means of transporting rations, and the officers depend entirely upon procuring food en route from residents of towns and barrios while the men live on the country. The clothes of the soldiers cannot be called a uniform, for the reason that when recruits are obtained they join the ranks in precisely the same outfit worn by them while working in the fields."

The officers of the native army, however, are chiefly from the rich families of the islands, and these are provided with their own horses, servants, etc., and all wear white clothes bearing all of the devices of their rank. The Filipino soldier seldom receives more than kicks and cuffs for his services for his country. Non-commissioned officers in the native service keep tally of names and estimate at the end of each month the regular pay account due each man, and the man is allowed to look at the muster rolls and payrolls and see his name down for a certain amount of wages, and that is about all there is to it. If \$4 Mexican money is due for the month, he may receive one of the dollars, and he may receive nothing, according to circumstances. Ragged, dirty, hungry and tired are these Filipino rebels, and they are a good example of how bad an army can be if the officers neglect the men and if the country fails to or cannot pay, or provide for its fighting forces."

STATE TROOPS.

The work of macadamizing road, building catch basins and concreting around cookhouses at the camp ground of the Massachusetts Militia at Framingham is progressing.

All arrangements for transportation, ammunition, shelter tents, etc., are nearly completed for the two days' march of the 1st Brigade from camp. Baggage will be reduced to a minimum. Men will use shelter tents and the extra transportation will be very small. Officers will be allowed wall tents for the two days' march. The 1st Battalion cavalry has requested permission to have its annual drill the day preceding camp, and it will be allowed. Battery A will perform annual drill and camp duty by route march on the cape, between Boston and Monument Beach. Shot and shell will be issued and the battery will have practice with the new guns.

The committee of officers of the 47th New York appointed to report on a candidate for the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy have presented the name of Major H. H. Quick.

Corp. L. L. Clark, of the 7th New York, who has been appointed Adjutant of the 71st Regiment, passed the brigade examining board on May 28. He is very highly spoken of and passed a high examination.

1st Lieut. Homer C. Grosscup has been unanimously elected captain of Company H, 14th New York. The vacancy in the 2d lieutenantcy has been tendered to Battalion Sergt.-Major Joseph Mayer.

Colonel Austin of the 13th New York has appointed ex-Capt. W. J. Taylor Inspector of Small-Arms Practice. A commission has been received for 1st Lieut. George Curtis, of Battery I.

The 1st Brigade of New Hampshire National Guard is ordered into camp at the State camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 18, for five days, in service dress. Brig.-Gen. Jason E. Tolles will command the brigade. Governor Rollins offers a cup as a prize to be awarded to that company which shall appear in the report of the Inspector General as having excelled all others at the annual encampment of 1900 in drill, discipline, care of clothing and equipments, neatness of quarters, and general set up and soldierly bearing.

Col. E. P. Clark, of the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts, has appointed the following staff: Adjutant, Capt. E. E. Sawtell; Quartermaster, Capt. A. E. Taylor; Paymaster, Capt. A. C. Edson; Assistant Surgeon, Capt. J. S. Hitchcock; Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. C. B. Hitchcock; Battalion adjutants, Lieuts. H. H. Parkhurst, F. L. Allen and Paul J. Norton. Non-commissioned staff: Sergeant Major, W. W. Ward; Commissary Sergeant, R. A. Ross; Battalion Sergeant Majors, J. Lewis Kelley, J. A. Gibbons and C. B. Ross.

In the Texas Volunteer Guard the elections held in April for major of the battalions of light artillery, cavalry and colored infantry have resulted as follows: Major Ben Schmid, of Brenham, to command the light artillery; Major Churchill Towles, of Houston, to command squadron of cavalry, and Major Jack Lyons, of San Antonio, to command colored infantry. The following appointments are reported: C. C. Marshall, Capt. and Reg. Adjt., 4th Inf.; B. B. Sellers, 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjt., 4th Inf.; Charles B. Simmons, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 4th Inf.; Murrell Lee Buckner, Capt. and A. D. C., 2d Brig. staff; W. B. Grimes, 1st Lieut., and W. B. McGowan, 2d Lieut., in Rough Riders (cav.) of Dallas; Walter G. Lacy, Capt., A. C. Wilson, 1st Lieut., and Leslie Higgins, 2d Lieut., in Mayor's Guard of instruction Waco. The question of whether a State military camp of instruction will be held in Dallas this summer has not yet been determined. The holding of the encampment depends wholly on whether the railroads of the State will give the officers and enlisted men of the several companies comprising the State Volunteer Guard free transportation to Dallas. The matter will be settled at a conference of the officials of the several roads.

Adj. Gen. Scurry is doing all he can to induce the railroads to extend the same liberality to the militia for the proposed encampment as has been done on similar occasions in the past. The fact is fully recognized by Adj. Gen. Scurry and all the members of the State Volunteer Guard that the railroads, through their generosity in granting the companies free transportation to past encampments, are directly responsible to a large extent for the high degree of efficiency attained by the military organizations of the State. It is, however, of the greatest importance to the railroads that the present high state of efficiency of the militia should be encouraged and maintained by reason of the fact that they may be called upon at any time to preserve the property of the railroads in the event of strikes or riots.

The 22d New York, Col. Bartlett, and the 69th, Col. Duffy, will open the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., June 2, a detail from the 1st Battery firing the opening salute. Each regiment will be given three days' camp duty at the permanent fort and three days in the field on a practice march. Major-Gen. Roe will command the post.

Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt, 1st Brigade, New York, will be present during the tour of camp and field duty of the organizations of his command, to supervise the instruction, official orders having been issued to this effect, which was as the general desired. He will be at the camp at Peekskill August 2 to meet the 22d Regiment.

Major W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of Havana, in a letter to Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg, which gives the vital statistics for Havana for the month of April, says: There were no deaths from yellow fever in the city during April. This is the first month in which this has occurred since last May and the only month it has occurred in the last 124 months with the two exceptions of February and May, 1899. The general death rate, 482, is the smallest that has occurred in any one month since American occupation, and the smallest in any April for the last ten years, with the exception of April of 1894, when there were 467 deaths.

14TH N. Y.—COL. B. T. CLAYTON.

Col. Clayton and the officers of the 14th New York may justly feel proud of the showing made by the regiment on Wednesday evening, May 23, during its review by Governor Roosevelt. It was the thirty-ninth anniversary of their muster into the U. S. service during the Civil War, and also the annual salute to the war colors, which are carried by the War Veteran Association. The Governor was accompanied by the entire staff. The regiment in State full dress looked neat and soldierly, and paraded three battalions of four commands of sixteen files each, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kline, Majors Tobey and Mitchell, respectively. The battalion and regimental formations in line of masses were excellent, and during the review in line the men displayed steadiness. After the reviewing officer and staff had returned to the reviewing point the veterans took position on the right of the line for the passage in review. The march past, with one or two minor exceptions, was faultless, the salutes of the officers were uniformly well rendered, and the alignments of the companies were as near perfect as could be desired.

After the passage in review the veterans marched to the front and centre, and the active regiment presented arms to the battle-scarred colors and also to the colors that the active regiment carried while it was a part of the Volunteer Army during the Spanish-American War of '98.

When the band ceased playing Capt. John A. Anderson, Regimental Adjutant, escorted the Governor to the front, where he made a speech, in which he paid a glowing tribute to Col. Clayton, the officers and men of the regiment, and to the war veterans. Generous applause from time to time interrupted his remarks. The parade which followed the review was in line and was taken by Lieut.-Col. Kline, and all the way through was a very creditable performance. The companies paraded each its own relative strength, and the larger companies showed up to a good advantage. After the parade and the presentation of long-service medals the men were dismissed and the floor used for dancing until the wee sma' hours.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. F. S.—Consult your adjutant in the matter of quarters for your family and be guided by his advice. You have no claim for commutation of quarters.

R. J. S.—On the case as presented you do not seem to be entitled to an extra month's pay, but submit your claim to the auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., and ask for a ruling.

T. M. asks: When a company is marching backwards can it execute "right forward, fours right" without halting? Answer.—No. It must halt.

W. M. G.—The transport Summer arrived at Manila May 23. See official despatch. All mail should be addressed to the regiments at Manila, P. I.

C. G.—The nearest post to Arlington National Cemetery is Fort Myer, Va., garrisoned by troops of the 3d U. S. Cav. The cemetery is four miles from Washington, D. C. Write to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., for the further information you desire.

O. D.—The present Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Gen. A. R. Buffington, will be retired for age Nov. 22, 1901. Col. Alfred Mordecai will then be the senior.

J. C. P. asks: (1) Can you dress from right shoulder? Answer: No; it is not prescribed. (2) Marching at port would you resume the order on halting? Answer: Yes. (3) From what position can you load? Answer: Usually from the order, but it can be done from any position. (4) From what position can you dress? Answer: From the order. (5) Marching at port, would you resume the order in halting? Answer: Yes. (6) From what position can you undress bayonets? Answer: From the order. (7) From what position can you secure arms. Answer: From the order. (8) Being at the order "pieces loaded," would it be proper to command "Attack an object at so many yards, company ready, aim, fire," before saying "fire by company"? Answer: The proper command would be: "Fire by company." (9) Can you charge, bayonets unfixed? Answer: Yes. (10) What breaks the numbers? Answer: Secure, trail, load, left shoulder, sling arms.

B. C.—DeTrobriand was colonel, 13th Inf.; R. S. Granger of the 21st Inf.; Doubleday of the 24th Inf.; Burford of the 8th Inf.; John H. King of the 9th Inf.; Jeff. C. Davis of the 2d Inf.; Fletcher of the 1st Inf.; Crawford of the 2d Inf.; Wood of the 2d Cav.; Gen. R. B. Ayers was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 28th Inf., in 1866; transferred to the artillery arm in 1870; promoted colonel, 2d Art., July 13, 1879.

R. H. J.—The following is the list of officers of the Navy on duty at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.: Capt. Willard H. Bronson, Comdr. William S. Moore, Lieut.-Comdr. Abraham V. Zane, Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, Lieut. James G. Doyle, Lieut. Charles F. Hughes, Lieut. Lucius A. Bostwick, Naval Constructor John F. Hanson, Asst. Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson, Acting Carpenter George W. A. Bailey, Chief Sailmaker William Cuddy.

FIRST SERGEANT asks: In what branches is an enlisted man examined to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant, U. S. A.? Answer: The entire examination of candidates by the board is in writing. The applicant is specially examined in penmanship, letter writing, orthography, arithmetic, Army and Ordnance Regulations, the nomenclature and classification of ordnance and ordnance stores, and the preparation of ordnance property returns. The examining board inquires into age, character, service, extent of education, clerical proficiency, knowledge of the Army Regulations and the Regulations of the Ordnance Department, the classification and nomenclature of ordnance and ordnance stores, together with the preparation of a quarterly return of ordnance property, from invoices and receipts furnished the candidate, and general fitness to properly perform all the duties of an ordnance sergeant.

SERGEANT.—Artillery troops, under an existing ruling, are not instructed in infantry extended order drill. J. D.—As you are not now in the Army, you are not eligible to go before a board for the examination of enlisted men to the position of second lieutenant. You do not state your age, so we are unable to decide as to your eligibility for appointment from civil life.

C.—Dr. Edward Everett Vincent, who was recently killed in Detroit, was not a graduate of West Point, class of 1886. Cullum's Register, corrected to 1891, has no mention of him, and we do not find his name on any army register.

H. S.—The "Pom-pom" referred to in South African war dispatches is the 1-pounder Maxim machine gun, first used by the Boers. This gun, whose "moral effect" has proved formidable, if not its killing properties, is the first machine gun of calibre ever used in the field. A "machine gun of calibre" is defined by the London "Engineer" as a machine gun throwing an explosive shell, whose weight is just low enough to allow of the narrowest margin permissible by that clause in the St. Petersburg declaration of 1864, which enjoined that no explosive projectile less than 14 oz. in weight would be tolerated in civilized warfare.

M. F. G.—Capt. Geo. N. Watson, who served in the 20th Kansas Volunteers, was mustered into Co. L, on May 10, 1898, at Topeka. He served in the 7th U. S. Cav. from April 8, 1899, to January 29, 1891, and in the Hospital Corps of the Army from January 30, 1891, to April 8, 1894. He also served in the 18th U. S. Inf. from November 16, 1894, to December 6, 1896, under the name of George D. Niles. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service and honorably discharged October 23, 1899.

VOYAGE OF THE MONTEREY.

The cable noted some time since the arrival of the Monterey on the 9th of April at Hong Kong. Particulars of the trip have been received in a letter dated the 14th of last month. The voyage was, in one of its features, a surprise both to the people of the monitor and those of her convoy, the Scindia. This was that the Monterey made the trip under her own steam all the way, no part of the distance requiring a tow from the Scindia, though it was confidently expected that such arrangement would be necessary and preparations were made before leaving for carrying out this plan. The boilers of the Monterey were known to be weak, and it was found that directly steam was gotten up that they might give out. But, to the amazement of all, only one was disqualified, and that not until more than half the distance had been covered.

The start was made from Cavite on the morning of April 5. Through the next twenty-four hours the clumsy craft averaged six knots an hour, a little less being the next day's speed. The third was a repetition of the second. The fourth and fifth days' distance was covered in a mained condition, as during the night of the 7th the starboard engine broke down and the remainder of the voyage was made under that disadvantage, Hong Kong being reached the night of the 8th. A rough sea most of the way necessitated the closing of everything on deck, and life below is described as something fierce in point of heat, and caused one of the officers to predict that some time in the future duty on a sea-going monitor will become a sort of penal discipline and inflicted only as a punishment.

The people of the dry docks at Kowloon are reported as feeling that the repairing of the Monterey is a big piece of work and a long one. Seventy-five of the Monterey's crew were transferred to the gunboats Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria, which were waiting the men's arrival to go into commission. This left the monitor with but a small working force.

The Scindia was fortunate to get at once in dock at Kowloon. She was expected to finish her repairs and to sail for Manila on the 15th. Arriving there, she was to take on a cargo of hemp and then sail for Boston. The body of Lieut. Enrich, who died in Hong Kong while on duty on the Don Juan de Austria, was to be carried to the United States on her.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The progress map of Signal Corps telegraph lines and cables in the Philippines, prepared under the direction of Gen. A. W. Greely, is of special interest at this time. It shows not only the system as it existed on March 31, but also projected military telegraph lines and cables now in process of construction. The military telegraphic system to Cebu via Samar will, as soon as the English cable, which was broken by an earthquake April 14, is repaired, afford Gen. MacArthur two routes by which to reach garrisoned posts in the Department of the Visayas. The extension southward looks to the connection by cables of the very important islands of Cebu, Leyte and Mindanao. The latter island will be reached by a combined system of land lines and cables via cables from Negros, and thus all garrisons on this island will be in speedy communication. Ultimately it is expected that Mindanao will be connected by cable, via Zamboanga, with Jolo, and the latter with the Tauli Tauli group. This telegraphic system will be a most important factor in the pacification of the entire Archipelago, and being open to business men, under proper regulations, will afford communication never before enjoyed by these islands. A complete telegraph system will be an important factor toward a material reduction of our forces without endangering our military supremacy.

It is expected that the entire Visayan group will be connected by military lines before July, and that the southern system of cables and land lines will be in operation by the end of the rainy season. The extent and magnitude of the telegraph and cable operations of the Signal Corps in the Philippines is hardly realized or known. There are 160 first class telegraph offices, manned by nearly 200 skilled operators, who handle by telegraph on the island of Luzon alone about 300,000 words each day. In addition, there are about 150 long distance telephone stations in operation in various parts of the Archipelago.

The work of the Signal Corps when completed, will stretch through nearly fourteen degrees of latitude. Six Signal Corps cables are now in operation, and in all probability the cables and land lines, which were nearly 2,000 miles in length on March 31, will aggregate at present 2,500 miles. While some branches are for strictly military purposes, the most of these lines are permanent structures, which will have a very important bearing in the development of the trade relations of the various islands.

Speaking of the recent killing of Lieut. Scott, of H. M. S. Pheasant by a sentry at Esquimaux, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "We are told 'the detachment

of Royal Marine Artillery lent to the Dominion Government for submarine and defense work at Vancouver Island were finally withdrawn in September last, after six years' useful work at that station.' Thus is recorded the first and possibly the last attempt at garrisoning our coaling stations with marines. Those who had been interested in the experiment had for some time been aware that it was likely to fail, and therefore when the order for withdrawal was given but little notice was taken of the matter. The paragraph we have quoted above once more directed attention to the subject, and now it is said that the substitution of garrison artillerymen for marines has set up a friction with most lamentable results." The killing of Lieut. Scott was reported to be in part due to friction between the naval and military branches of the service. The "Gazette" adds: "Whether the decision to withdraw the marines from Esquimaux was actually caused by the difficulties which thus arose, the fact that they have been withdrawn, and their places taken by Royal Artillerymen and Royal Engineers, is the strongest possible evidence of the failure of the scheme, and will probably settle the question of employing marines in such situations for this generation."

DISTANCES AND INTERVALS.

We are indebted to R. E. Beebe, cadet-major and instructor in military science, University of Vermont, for this table of distances compiled from the Infantry Drill Regulations:

Definition—Distance, an open space in the direction of depth.	
Defin.—Depth of one man.....	12 inches.
"Facing distance.....	16 "
"Pace.....	30 "
Par. 118 Between ranks in close order.....	16 "
"151 Bayonet exercise.....	4 paces.
"184 Captain in front of company in line.....	2 "
"184 File closers in rear of company.....	2 "
"191 Open ranks, between ranks.....	3 "
"196 Between fours in column.....	44 inches.
"214 Between twos in column.....	16 "
"215 Between files in column.....	16 "
"220 Chiefs in front of platoons in line.....	2 paces.
"225 Between platoons in column.....	Platoon front.
"245 Marches, per hour.....	3-3½ miles.
"255 Major in front of line.....	20 paces.
"255 Adj. and sergt.-maj. in rear of file closers.....	6 "
"257 Guides precede their cos. on line.....	20 "
"334 Between companies in close column.....	8 "
"334 File closers in close column.....	1 pace.
"367 Street col. 2d and 3d cos. from lat.....	4 paces.
"369 Colonel in front of line.....	60 "
"Colonel in front of line of masses.....	30 "
"Staff in rear of colonel.....	6 "
"Orderlies in rear of staff.....	3 "
"485 Salute, at.....	6 "

EXTENDED ORDER.

"560 Corporal in rear of squad in line of squads.....	3 paces.
"559 Chief of section in rear of line of squads.....	6 "
"Chief of section in front of section in support.....	6 "
"Between support and firing line of platoon.....	150 yards.
"581 Commanders of firing line of company, in rear.....	10 paces.
"Commanders of support or reserve in front.....	10 "
"583 Between firing line and support of company.....	200 yards.
"604 Between support and reserve of battalion.....	300 "
"640 Advance guard, for company of 100 men—	
Point to advance party.....	100 "
Advance party to support.....	150 "
Support to reserve.....	250 "
Reserve to main column.....	300 "
"648 Outposts of battalion of 400 men, covering one mile—	
Sentinels to pickets.....	400 "
Pickets to supports.....	600 "
Supports to reserve.....	1,000 "
Reserve to main body.....	2,000 "
"651 Average march per day.....	15-20 miles.

INTERVALS.

Definition—Interval, an open space between elements of the same line.	
Defin.—Front of one man and his interval.....	28 inches.
Par. 151 Bayonet exercise.....	4 paces.
"197 File closers from column of fours.....	2 "
"223 Captain from column of platoons.....	3 "
"255 Staff from battalion in line.....	6 "
"Between staff officers.....	1 pace.
"Major from column.....	20 paces.
"255 Adj. and sergt.-major from column.....	6 "
"Band from battalion in line.....	24 "
"257 Between guides of successive companies posted on line.....	5 "
"271 Between companies in line.....	3 "
"Close interval.....	8 "

Par. 354 Close interval in line of platoon columns.....	8 paces.
"371 Between battalions in line and in line masses.....	24 "
"462 Between regiments in brigade.....	48 "
"482 Between brigades in division.....	72 "
EXTENDED ORDER.	
"519 Normal interval between skirmishers.....	2 "
"560 Normal interval between squads in line of squads.....	15 "
"574 Normal interval between sections of two squads.....	30 "
"574 Normal interval between sections of three squads.....	45 "
"604 Between companies as skirmishers.....	15 "
"640 Advance guard for company of 100 men—	
Flankers of advance party, out.....	150 yards.
"Outposts of battalion of 400 men, covering one mile.	
Between sentinels.....	100-300 "
"650 Between posts replacing sentinels and pickets.....	100 "

The Turkish torpedo-boat Siamjavelot, built in Germany, was escorting a steamer carrying the Vail of Tripoli, when an explosion occurred and she sank a few hundred yards from the harbor of Beirut. Her crew and officers all perished, and several notables and officials who were on board were also killed or injured. Altogether twenty-seven persons lost their lives and ten were injured.

A Parliamentary return shows that 29 members of the House of Lords and 24 members of the House of Commons are serving in South Africa. There are four dukes, thirteen earls and twelve other peers, besides nine titled gentlemen of lesser degree in the Commons.

The naval colony at Hot Springs, Arkansas, continues to be quite an item at that point, and with the accessions to its number from the Philippines the future naval contingent is likely to be even larger than at present.

The "Saturday Review" says that some time ago a consumptive German arrived at Gibraltar, with introductions from influential people in England. The Governor and other officials received him hospitably, and every consideration possible was shown him on account of his health, but, of course, permission could not be granted him, as he requested, to go to the top of the rock for the sake of the purer air, as there is a regulation that "foreigners are on no account to be permitted to walk about the top of the rock." Further acquaintance, however, with the German, through the medium of dinners and other social functions, resulted in a relaxation of the strict rule, and he received a pass. The result of the visit is now to be seen at the German War Office, which is in possession of the most perfect plans from photographs of all the works and defenses of Gibraltar.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 55 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 55 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

Gaeltic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22; Doric, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 28; American Maru Aug 3; For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Mariposa, June 12; Moana, July 11; Alameda, Aug. 5—Steamers of the Canadian Pacific line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, June 18; Empress of China, July 9; For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimo, June 29.

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The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The remarkable and disagreeable feature ever since the war began to the present day of the South African 'lists' is the appearance under the heading of 'Missing' of battalions, companies and batches of men of different regiments, leaving us all in doubt and wonderment how they were taken, for there is seldom any satisfactory account of the manner in which these surrenders or captures were brought about or necessitated." An official statement shows that, up to April 28, 271 British officers and 2,554 men were killed in action or died of wounds; 64 officers and 2,028 men died of disease and 48 men of accidents; 764 officers and 9,225 men were wounded; 171 officers and 3,925 men taken prisoners or missing. This is a grand total of 19,050. In addition, 29 officers and 3,101 men have been sent home sick (as distinct from wounded), which brings the aggregate losses of the army to over 22,000. The mortality from disease is 42.1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Lieut. W. L. Howard, U. S. N., has an interesting article on "Wireless Telegraphy" in the "Marine Review" of Cleveland, O., of May 17. He deals briefly with the history of etheral telegraphy, and describes the Marconi system and its advantages at considerable length. In conclusion Lieut. Howard says: "The advantages claimed for this system are its cheapness and the ease and rapidity with which it can be transported and installed. In the occupation of colonial territory, for communication between vessels and the shore or other vessels, the system is invaluable. As the system now stands, the lack of secrecy, its susceptibility to interference, the fact that at best there can be only a limited number of stations within a given radius, and the slowness of transmission, all tend to limit its use to some such purpose as indicated."

A New York "Times" correspondent, under date of April 6, writes from Manila to say that the U. S. S.

Baltimore has just completed the circumnavigation of Luzon Island and was now on her way to Hong Kong. While on the eastern coast of Luzon the Baltimore made a careful survey of Casiguran Sound and Bay, which to the Navy is a locality of considerable interest and possible future value. Here our navy has discovered, practically, a splendid and sheltered harbor where the Spanish charts gave no indication of such a refuge. Last summer the Wheeling steamed into Casiguran Sound and found at its head a well protected and large bay with deep water. Admiral Watson later detailed the Charleston to make a careful survey of the place. It was while the ill-fated vessel was returning from this trip that she was lost. The survey of Casiguran Bay, prepared by her officers, was not saved.

In his account of cable cutting by the U. S. S. St. Louis during the Spanish war, given by her commander, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., in the March "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," attention is called to the fact that the St. Louis was fortunate in having in Chief Officer Segrave a man who had spent years in laying and repairing cables, some of which he had laid in the very West Indies water which were to be operated on. Capt. Goodrich compliments Comdr. Randle, of the American line, who was the sailing master of the St. Louis, and his officers and men, and also his aid, Ensign F. R. Payne (now Lieut. J. G.), Lieut. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., and Naval Cadets Fremont, Williams, Cook and Goodrich.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, in saying good-bye to his regiment, the 20th Inf., preparatory to leaving Manila for the United States, made an address to the command, in the course of which he said: "The regiment to which you belong bears an honored name. Like most good men it was well brought up. From the first the military fathers of the 20th Inf. have been men who loved justice, sobriety and truth. No stain of personal or public dishonor rests upon your regimental escutcheon. Sykes, Otis, Penrose, Bates, Hawkins, Wheaton, McCaskey and many others less illustrious have given your regiment solid character."

President McKinley sent to the Senate, on May 15, a letter from Gen. Otis transmitting a translation of a letter written by Aguinaldo to a friend in Manila warning him to leave that city. Aguinaldo's letter is dated Malolos, January 7, 1899. In it Aguinaldo says: "I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week." In his communication of transmittal Gen. Otis says: "The letter is forwarded to meet still further the absurd charge that the American authorities in Manila inaugurated the war."

Herbert L. Satterlee has been appointed Fleet Captain, and Frederic R. Coudert Jr. Signal Officer of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, for the current year. The clubhouse at Oyster Bay, L. I., was informally opened May 26 and put in commission May 30, when an informal lunch was served, followed by music and dancing in the evening. There were also races at 2 p. m. May 30; races will be held June 16, 21, 22, 23 and 30, July 7, 13 and 21, Aug. 4, 11, 18 and 25, Sept. 1 and 8.

The Ruelle foundry, in the Charente, is hard at work says the "Patrie" on the new 164.7mm. naval gun, of which a hundred will be ready before the end of the year. The gun weighs 9,000 kilos; projectile 52 kilos; initial velocity, 900 metres; speed of fire, 5 per minute; penetrating power, point-blank, 32 centimetres of Harveyized steel; at 3,000 metres, 20 centimetres.

For looseness of bowels Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is a positive specific.

BORN.

BOMFORD.—On May 23, 1900, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., a son to the wife of 1st Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th Inf., U. S. A.

MOODY.—At Biddeford, Me., May 24, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, U. S. N., a son.

PHILIPS.—On May 25, to the wife of Lieut. William Woodward Phillips, U. S. N., at Washington, a daughter.

MARRIED.

PRICE-DYER.—At New York City, May 26, 1900, Theodore Price to Harriet Eugenia, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander Brydie Dyer, U. S. A.

TOWER-LYELL.—At Richmond, Va., May 22, 1900, Mr. Geo. Ames Tower to Miss Frances Gwynn Lyell, niece of Surg. H. T. Percy, U. S. N.

DIED.

ELLIOTT.—At Manila, P. I., May 25, 1900, from sunstroke, Lieut. William P. Elliott, U. S. N.

GIDDINGS.—At Fort Collins, Col., May 14, 1900, Leander Giddings, father of the wife of Capt. H. D. Humphrey, 20th Inf.

HUBBARD.—On May 16, at her home in Baltimore, Md., Ella N. Hubbard, sister of the wife of Comdr. W. A. Windsor, U. S. N.

HUNKER.—At Toledo, Ohio, May 10, 1900, Andrew Hunker, father of Comdr. John J. Hunker and Lieut. Comdr. Jacob J. Hunker, U. S. N.; aged 83.

JACKSON.—At Manila, May 21, 1900, of Bright's disease, 2d Lieut. George L. Jackson, 47th Inf., U. S. V.

REILLY.—At Germantown, Pa., Sunday, May 27, 1900, Mrs. John A. Griffin, wife of Mr. John A. Griffin of Germantown, and mother of Mrs. J. W. Reilly, wife of Lieut. Col. J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.

SCHLOCH.—At Newark, N. J., May 27, 1900, James Wilson Schloch, father of the wife of Lieut. Melvin W. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

VAN ZANDT.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., May 21, 1900, Nicholas Henry Van Zandt, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N.

WOOD.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, May 20, 1900, after a brief illness of consumption, Francis Gregory, youngest son of the late Engineer-in-Chief William W. Wood, U. S. N., and only brother of Major Thomas N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps. The interment took place on May 23 at Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D. C.

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Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, Lieut. Col. 29th Vol. Inf., is suggested as a proper man for appointment as the head of the strategy board of the proposed War College. In an article in the New York "Journal," Ambrose Bierce says: "The last thing that Lawton did was to commend the efficiency of Col. H. H. Sargent, of the 29th Inf. When shot he was watching a charge executed by that officer's command against the enemy's works. Lawton said: 'That is the most beautiful operation I ever saw!' and a moment later was dead. I have a personal satisfaction in relating his commendation of Col. Sargent. That officer is the author of two of the greatest books on strategy ever written—'Bonaparte's First Italian Campaign' and 'The Campaign of Marengo.' In studying them I was so impressed with their author's military insight and judgment that at the beginning of the Spanish war I publicly urged his appointment to command of a regiment—he was then a lieutenant. Col. Sargent got his regiment all right, performed distinguished services with it in Cuba (a part of the time in command of an important military district) and when it was disbanded got another. When I am dictator he will be commander-in-chief."

At a session of the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Boston on May 11 a letter was read from the Rev. James McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, in which he attacked the Administration's policy toward Catholics, and said: "If we were organized, can it be supposed for a moment that the present Administration would have passed over in silence the outrages against religion perpetrated in the Philippines, or that those blinded by religious prejudice would have been selected to investigate and report upon affairs intimately connected with the welfare of the Catholic religion in those countries which have lately come under the flag of the United States?" "Let me add that we are entitled to a greater number of chaplains in the Army and Navy. Catholics have poured out their blood like water on land and sea under the flag of their country, and the least they can ask is that when the 'warrior's soul is about to meet the warrior's God' they should receive the consolations of that religion which has planted patriotic aspirations in their hearts. Let the A. O. H. take a determined step in this matter."

The following patents were granted May 15: Binnacle and steering stand, W. T. Stanworth; boat, J. O. Nichol; cannon, breech-loading, E. Burkins; firearms; safety mechanism for double-action, H. M. Caldwell; propelling vessels, means for, A. Voltor.

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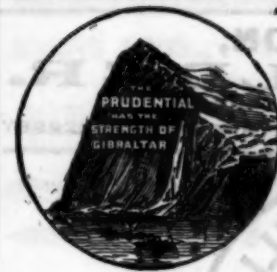
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